

THE NATIONAL

# PROVISIONER

NOVEMBER 17 • 1945

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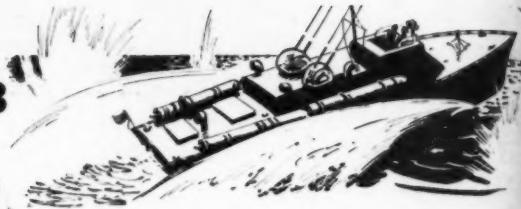
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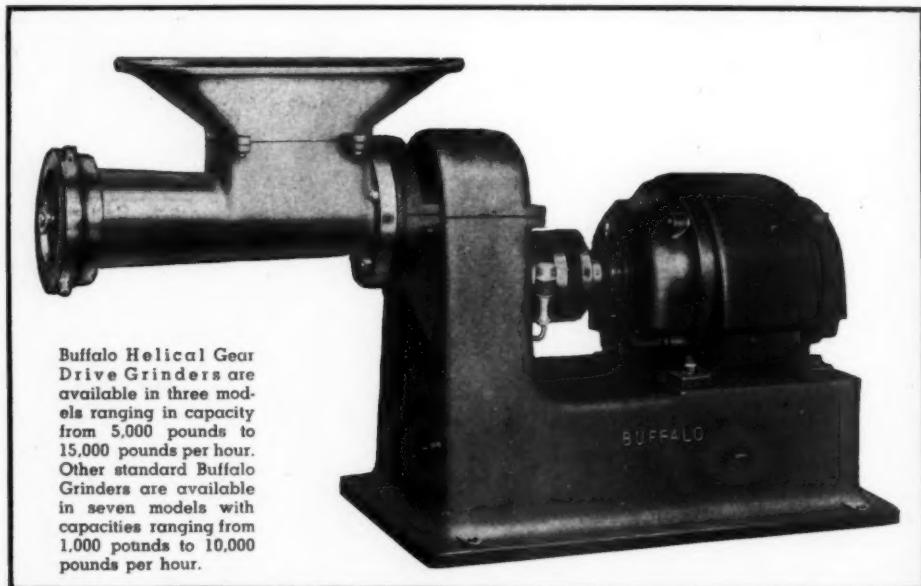
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# THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

Volume 113

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## Subsidies and Prices

PACKERS will have difficulty finding in the recent policy statement on subsidy termination, made by Stabilization Administrator John C. Collet, any definite indication that there will be a rollup in meat prices when slaughter payments on hogs and cattle are withdrawn. The statement does hint, however, that such price increases will be allowed on some foods.

It should be clearly understood by all concerned—producers, labor, the government and the meat-consuming public—that withdrawal of slaughter payments without coincident increases in meat ceilings will mean only one thing: that prices of livestock must be reduced to levels commensurate with meat values. The packer will have no choice; he must either obtain his raw material at lower cost or close his plant.

It might be inferred from Judge Collet's statement that the existence of surpluses of some foods—for example, poor protein substitutes for meat which people don't want to eat—will be used as a weapon to force acceptance of subsidy withdrawal without granting the price relief which should accompany it. This would certainly constitute a betrayal of the livestock and meat industry.

When slaughter payments are withdrawn there should be a corresponding increase in meat ceilings. Whether the industry will be able to sell its products at those higher levels is another question. If it cannot, then prices must be reduced to the point where meat will sell and, correspondingly, there must be a reduction in the cost of the packer's raw material and/or his operating expenses.

It is interesting to note that a Brookings Institution study, recently completed by economist Harold G. Moulton and Karl T. Schlotterbeck, answers "No" to the question: "Should Price Control Be Retained?"

"We reach the conclusion," say these analysts, "that beyond the setting of initial prices for products whose manufacture was suspended during the war, the continuation of price control is impracticable. Without wage stabilization and without rationing, the OPA is not in any case in a position to hold the price line. And the process of continuously reviewing and readjusting a multitude of prices to meet the needs of a rapidly changing situation would be so time-consuming that the expansion of production and employment would inevitably be retarded."

Moulton and Schlotterbeck hold that there is little inflationary danger in the foodstuffs situation, and that agricultural production and supply are, or shortly will be, so large in all except a few lines that extensive price declines will probably occur unless prices are artificially-supported. While consumer durable goods shortages constitute an inflation danger, the Brookings study indicates that several factors should prevent prices in this field from getting out of hand.

(Continued on page 42.)



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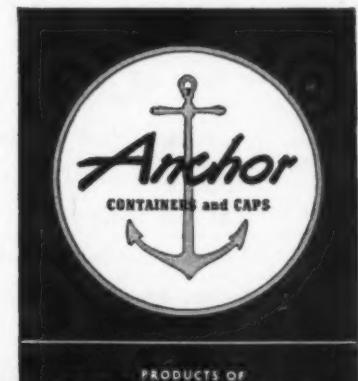
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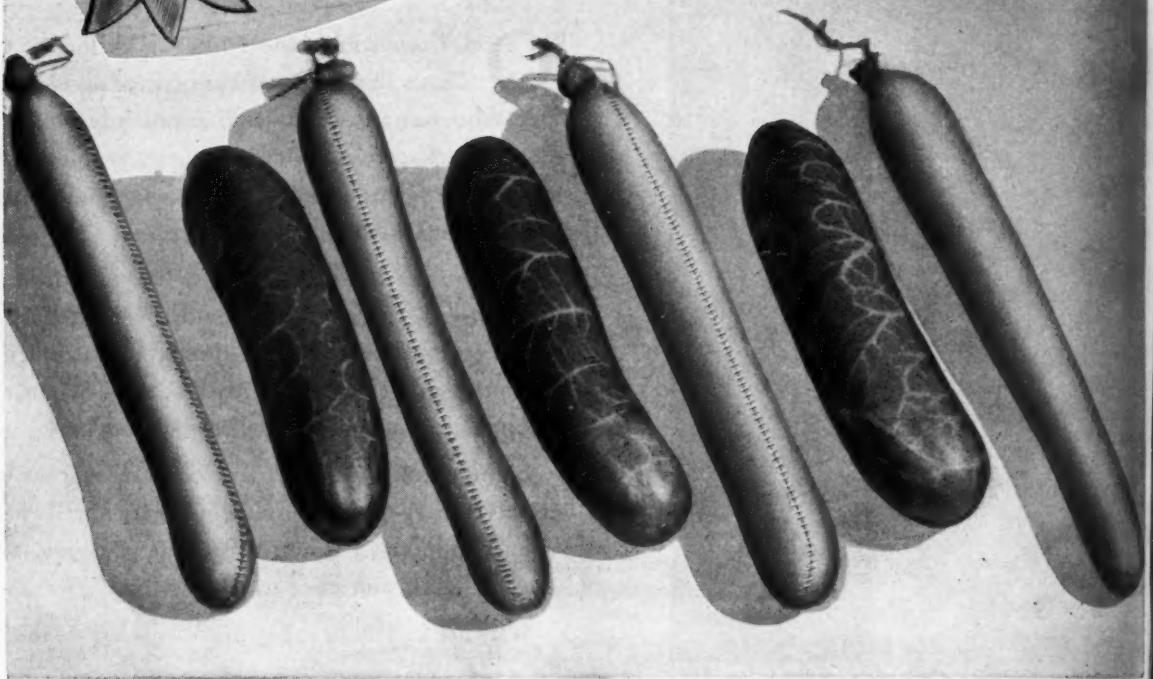
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## Pork Flow to West Limited as Freight Rates Are Reduced

UNDER Amendment 29 to MPR 148 and Amendment 52 to MPR 53, ceiling prices for pork products, including lard, were not changed as a result of the reductions in freight rates on meat from Midwest points to the Pacific Coast, which became effective on November 10.

Since OPA decided not to change the ceiling prices, even though they were originally based on higher freight rates than those now in force, and since the reduced rates would cause diversion of pork to the western area, the amendment to the pork price order set up a quota system limiting shipments of pork into California, Oregon and Washington for each quarterly period to 75 per cent of the volume by weight shipped for civilian consumption into these states during the first three months of 1944.

It is necessary to retain current price and distribution relationships so that some areas will not get more than their fair share of the present short supplies of pork, OPA said. Lower ceilings in the western states would necessitate lower live hog prices which would be inconsistent with the need of full production. Lower freight rates for shipments into the West—without quota limitations—would, on the other hand, result in excessive shipments west.

### Base Period in 1944

Reduced freight rates would ordinarily result in lower prices in some areas since pork and lard ceilings are computed according to zones, with transportation differentials between zones taken into consideration.

The first three months of 1944 were chosen as the "base period" in establishing the quota system because during that period pork was plentiful and there was a normal movement of supplies in all parts of the country.

Buyers in California, Oregon and Washington will also be limited to purchasing during each quarter not more than 75 per cent of the amount of shipped-in civilian pork they bought during the first three months of 1944.

The quota limitations, for both sellers and buyers, do not apply to pork products sold to government procurement agencies or in less-than-carload lots.

To establish quotas, buyers and sellers must report to OPA's national office the volume shipped or received during the base period. Cumulative records must be kept during each quarter, showing each transaction made.

## Indicate Price Increases for Some Meats When Subsidies Are Dropped

WHILE it did not promise definitely a rollup in meat ceiling prices coincident with proposed termination of subsidies on pork and beef slaughter payments (on hogs and cattle), last weekend's official policy statement by Judge John C. Collet, stabilization administrator in the Office of War Mobilization and Reconstruction, indicated that such price increases will be allowed in some instances when subsidies on hogs and cattle are withdrawn.

### NON-SOAP DETERGENTS ARE THREAT TO TALLOW AND GREASE PRODUCERS

Expansion in the use of non-soap detergents constitutes a threat to producers of tallow and grease, N. N. Dalton, consultant of the Soap and Glycerine Producers Association, told the members of regional area No. 5, National Renderers Association, who held their annual meeting at the Morrison hotel in Chicago on November 11 and 12.

Mr. Dalton pointed out that the non-soap detergents, up to the present time, have made more headway in the industrial than in the household cleansing field. He pointed out that these detergents are especially suitable for specific jobs, such as washing fine fabrics. Mr. Dalton foresaw no revolutionary change in the post-war position of these detergents, but said that if they did gain at the expense of other soaps, new outlets must be found for tallow and grease.

There is some possibility of greater use of animal fats in industrial fat splitting, he declared, but, at the same time he indicated that production of synthetic fats and fatty acids, as practiced in Germany, may furnish new competition for industry products.

Mr. Dalton emphasized that greater amounts of all fats, and particularly animal fats, are now used in producing soap and that the trend toward improvement in quality means that more tallow and grease must be employed. He indicated that some of the foreign oils used in soap are essential and that while tariffs may make them more costly, soap makers will find it necessary to continue to use them.

D. M. Pfeiffer, president of the national association, also spoke and stressed the importance of calmness and fairness in dealing with current management-labor problems.

John T. LaForge, jr., Freeport, Ill., was reelected chairman for the fifth regional area and Theodore H. Ruff of Milwaukee was again named secretary-treasurer for the group. R. P. Koos of Kenosha, Wis., is a member of the national board of directors from the fifth area.

Judge Collet said that the Secretary of Agriculture, the Office of Price Administration and OWMR have agreed that the rollback subsidy of \$1.30 per live cwt. on hogs will be terminated not later than March 31, 1946, and that the remaining pork subsidy of 40c per live cwt., will be terminated not later than June 30.

Cattle slaughter payments will be ended not later than June 30, 1946, according to the policy statement, except that no final determination has been made as to the ending of the special subsidy payments to non-processing slaughterers. The feeder cattle subsidy will be withdrawn not later than June 30.

### Plan Subsidy End in June

Judge Collet said that the government proposes to end virtually all wartime food subsidies by June 30, but that due regard must be observed for the stabilization of the cost of living, continued production needs and the financial interest of the producer in carrying out the program.

"Care must be taken in raising price ceilings on these few food items to avoid a general increase in the cost of living," Judge Collet declared. "On the other hand, if subsidy payments to producers should be suddenly discontinued without permitting an upward adjustment in price ceilings, the result would be a drastic reduction in the producer's income, which like too drastic reductions in income generally, should be avoided.

"To accomplish the elimination of subsidies and at the same time increase the ceiling prices on the affected commodities without increasing the general cost of living requires a careful synchronization of those events with decreases which already have occurred or which may reasonably be expected to occur in the prices of non-subsidized items affecting the general cost of living, so that the result will be a fairly constant and stable overall cost of living.

"In announcing any long-range plan for the removal of subsidies, not only must the elimination of subsidies be gradual in the interest of a stabilized cost of living but also, in order to pro-

(Continued on page 20.)

# Smokehouses and Smoking



## ARTICLE III.

### Features of the multi-story, natural air circulation smokehouse are described and illustrated; how smokehouses are heated.

Some features in the design of natural air circulation smokehouses of the "conventional" type were described and illustrated in the second article of this smokehouse series which appeared in THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER of November 3. This third article continues the discussion of this type of house and illustrates a multi-story installation.

Figures 1, 2 and 3 illustrate different features of a multi-story smokehouse designed by Henschien, Everds & Crombie, packinghouse architects of Chicago, for a large midwestern packer. This is a six-story house. The vertical distance, floor to floor, is 10 ft. 3 in. and the floor to top of rail distance is 8 ft.

The conventional type smokehouse, whether one- or multi-story, is topped with a false ceiling built 2 to 4 ft. below the roof level (see Figure 1 on this page and also Figures 1 and 2 in the preceding article). This ceiling is pierced with four or more openings (see Figure 2) which remove the smoke from the house at several points, bringing about uniform smoke distribution. As the temperature of the false ceiling is about the same as the temperature of the smokehouse, there is no condensation on it. Figure 3 shows the rail arrangement in this multi-story house.

#### Smokehouse Roof Insulated

The smokehouse roof is insulated and is pierced with a flue which vents the smoke to the atmosphere. Vent flues are designed to allow 100 cu. ft. per minute discharge for each 15 sq. in. cross section. The smokehouse flue is covered on top and the smoke openings are at the sides. Such flues present a maintenance problem and are sometimes made of asbestos fibre and cement. These are practically indestructible.

One packer, pointing out that his plant's roof is adorned with a dozen or more types of flues, states that he has found very little difference in their performance.

Smokehouse draft is controlled by a damper on this ventilator. Since the damper can turn from its original position on the pivot bar, thereby giving a wrong idea of the amount of opening through the flue, it should be checked occasionally.

Openings through the false ceiling have a low curb around them and a drip pan may be located on the floor of the smoke collection chamber, just below the flue.

Where steam coils are employed as a supplementary source of heat they may be located in the fire pit, or along the

smokehouse walls, or beneath the grating at each floor level. The coils should be made up of short lengths running across the smokehouse and should connect at each end with larger headers. The inlet header should be provided with an air relief. The coils should drain slightly to the outlet header; short length coils provide positive drainage of condensate. Figure 4 illustrates these points.

This type of construction prevents air binding since the air accumulates at the highest point of the coil where it is vented. Such a coil gives a uniform heating surface over the entire horizontal cross-section of the smokehouse. Heat transfer is more rapid with such an arrangement than when hot water lies along the bottom of the coils. In a long continuous coil the condensate partially insulates the heating surface over

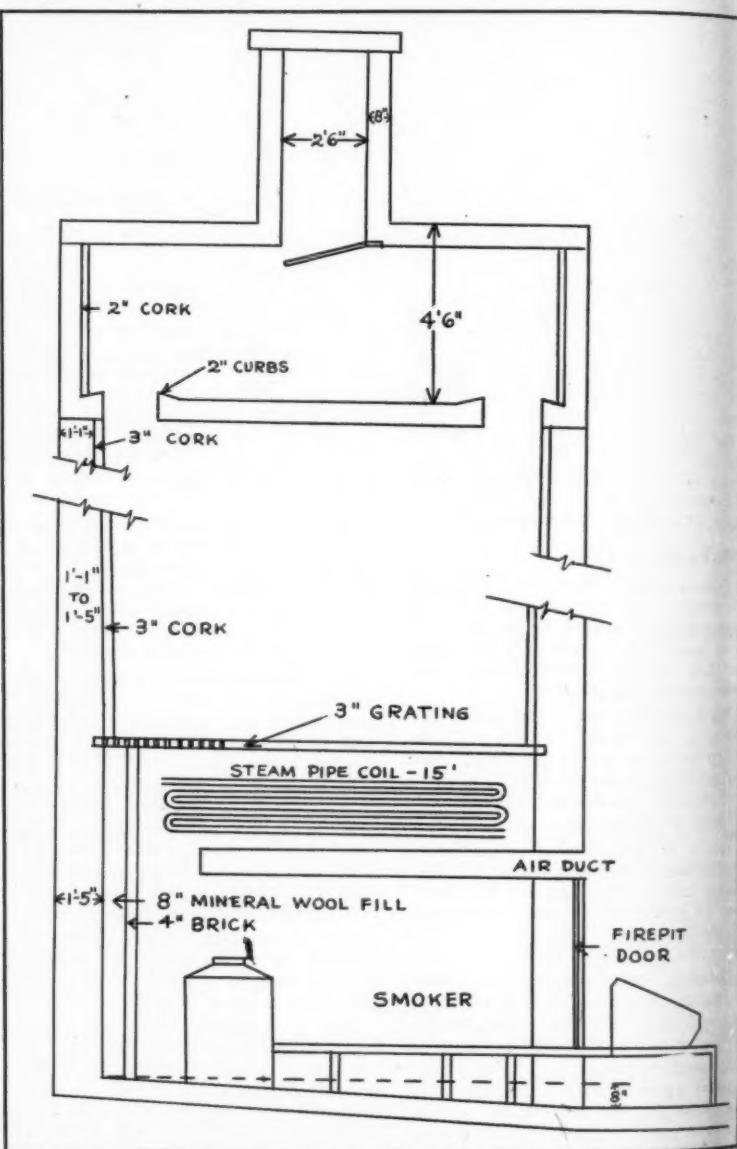


FIG. 1: SECTION (PARTIAL) OF MULTI-STORY CONVENTIONAL HOUSE

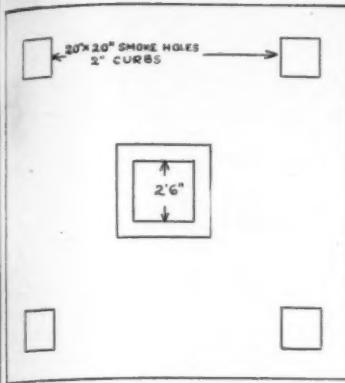


FIG. 2: SMOKEHOLES AND VENT

almost the full length of the coil. Withdrawal of condensate from the coils may be speeded by draining them into a storage tank to which the trap is connected. As the tank is empty when the steam is first turned on, it takes care of the initial condensate in the coils and gives the trap a chance to discharge it without opening the by-pass. Some packers use entrainment pumps instead of steam traps for smokehouse heating.

One large packer employs traps for his steam coils but provides a vacuum line attachment to keep the coils and trap clear of condensate. This packer does not favor the use of live steam for smokehouse heating since he considers it more difficult to control temperature. Exhaust steam is employed for heating his houses with a shot of live steam added for "makeup." Another packinghouse expert, however, does not believe in the use of exhaust steam for this purpose and would use it only when plenty of exhaust steam is available and would otherwise be wasted. He points out that a 30 per cent coil installation is required when exhaust steam is employed.

#### Condensate Removal System

Still another method of condensate removal is the Whitson or a similar system. The Whitson system of automatic condensate return and boiler feed operates on the principle of accumulating the water in a tank located above the water line in the boiler, equalizing the pressure in the tank with that in the boiler, which allows the water to flow from the tank into the boiler by gravity. Use of such a system is said to obviate the need for individual traps and insure faster removal of condensate and its return to the boilers at a higher temperature. One unit should serve a number of smokehouses.

Steam coils have the disadvantage of accumulating creosote and fat or meat drippings. Since they are difficult to clean, some packers prefer to blow the heat into the smokehouse from coils located outside.

While under-the-grating is a popular location for steam coils, some packers feel that wall coils collect less grease

and are easier to clean. In this connection it might be noted that creosote and grease slow down heat transfer from the coils; if the latter are dirty the smokehouse will not heat well.

Steam coil surface in the smokehouse must be accurately computed and must be great enough to furnish heat for the heaviest product load which the house will carry. It must be adequate for drying the meat and raising its internal temperature from the entrance level to the finishing point within the required time and under the most extreme weather conditions under which the house will be operated.

The live (product) heat load of the house is only a small percentage of the dead heat load. The latter includes the heat lost in the exit air, the radiation loss through smokehouse walls and doors and the heating of the gratings, rails, hangers, etc.

The usual practice is to employ smaller coils at the top of the house than at the bottom; one large packer states that the top-floor coils in his multi-story houses are one-third smaller than those at the bottom. It should be remembered, however, that maintenance of uniform relative humidity conditions throughout a multi-story house requires more heat at the top than at the bottom because of the increase in the moisture content of the air.

Air-smoke velocity is another factor which must be considered in calculating steam coil requirements.

#### Problem for Experts

Unless the packer's staff is trained to handle the somewhat complicated problems involved, it is best to refer the computation of heat requirements (as well as most other aspects of smokehouse design) to architects, engineers and air conditioning and smoking experts.

One of the difficulties with conventional type smokehouses has been the fact that natural air circulation rarely furnishes uniform heat, humidity and smoke density conditions throughout the house. Hot spots, cold spots, stratification and chimney effects result in uneven processing of product. While

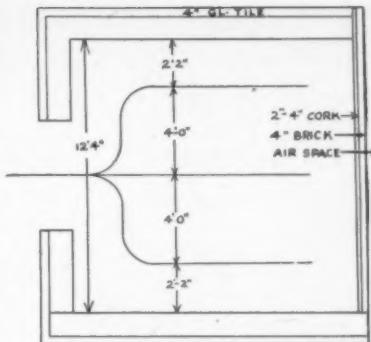


FIG. 3: TRACKING ARRANGEMENT

some of these conditions can be remedied by proper construction and operation, by correct placing of product in the house and by the use of such devices as fans at different floor levels, many packers rightly regard the conventional smokehouse as an uncertain kind of installation.

With the advent of artery pumping, quick curing and high temperature processing, it became imperative to bring smoking conditions under more precise control and to achieve greater uniformity in results. The air-conditioned smokehouse was one answer to this need and the revolving smokehouse offered another solution.

Borrowing somewhat from the idea of forced draft circulation employed in air-conditioned houses, one of the larger packers modified his conventional type installations in the following manner.

Heating coil surfaces at different floor levels were expanded and steam lines leading to these coils were equipped with automatic control valves. (Instrumentation for this type of operation will be discussed later in this series.) A fan was installed at the top of each house to recirculate the air. Smokehouse doors were adjusted to fit tightly since positive pressure was maintained within the house. Damper was kept closed during much of the processing cycle except for the drying period.

It might be noted here that if a positive pressure (slightly above atmospheric) can be maintained in a smokehouse the infiltration of cold air is minimized.

This packer has had several years' experience with conventional houses modified in this manner and reports good results in smoking and tendering various products.

There are other methods of heating the conventional type of smokehouse—such as burning hardwood or utilizing the heat from the gas or oil flame being employed to smoulder sawdust—but these will be discussed in connection with smoke generation. In most cases these sources of heat are supplemented with steam coils.

Product drip is, of course, a problem in the multi-story house and shields are sometimes employed to protect meat

(Continued on page 15.)

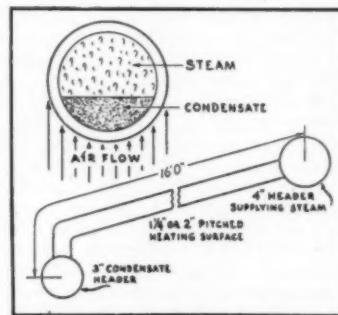
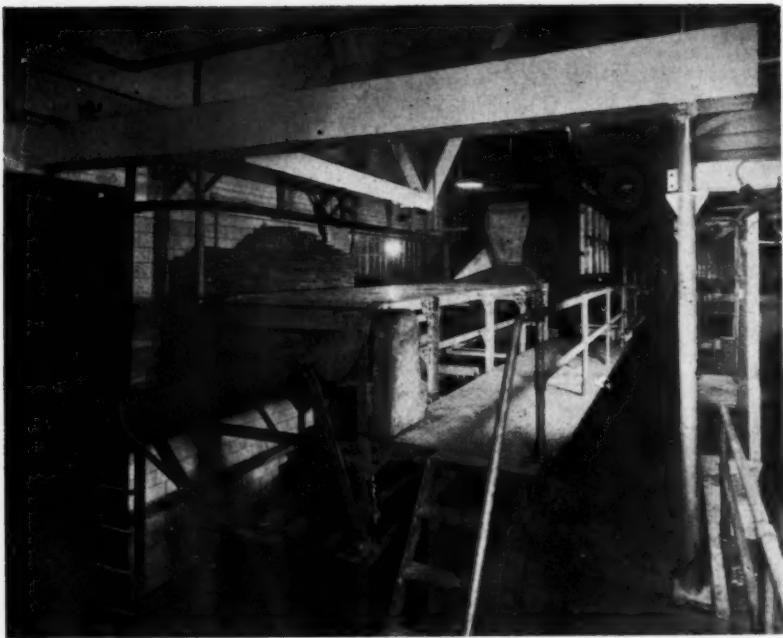


FIG. 4: GOOD COIL DESIGN

Lower figure shows good coil pitch and steam and condensate header connections. Coil cross section (above) shows how condensate serves as an insulator.



## Selection, Operation and Maintenance of Dehairer

By PACKER SUPERINTENDENT

**I**N THE past 50 years a good many different types of hog dehairers have come and gone. Almost all of the earlier types employed conveyors of one kind or another to carry the hogs through the machine. Chain conveyors were used in most cases and a man was required to hook hogs on to the conveyor. Some of the first machines employed a scraping element made entirely of metal; in one type, a scraping blade of steel was attached to a movable arm backed up by springs to hold the scraper up against the hogs as they were pulled through the scraper.

Somewhat later, machines were developed that employed belting in various sizes and kinds of composition to provide a flexible scraping element. These belt scrapers were attached to revolving shafts by various methods and had scraping claws or blades attached to the free end doing the scraping. This type of scraping element is the principal one in use today and has become fairly well standardized as to width and length, as well as to thickness, or number of plies of fabric used in constructing the belting. After experimenting for years with various thicknesses or number of plies, one manufacturer at least has practically standardized on a belt scraper individually molded of 12-ply construction with its outer surface entirely covered with rubber so that no seams or cut edges are exposed to hasten its destruction. Standard sizes are 9 in. long in either 5 in., 4 in. or 3 in. widths. Wider belts

have been used in some machines, but narrower belts were made for special reasons and it was later discovered that they did a better job of cleaning the hogs. In recent years many new machines have been equipped with the 4 in. belt scrapers.

In the U-bar type of dehairer, in which the hogs pass through the machine horizontally lying on the U-bars and are turned over and over by the belt scrapers, the carcasses are worked forward by the slant on the side of the bars opposite the scraper shaft and this forward movement is assisted by attaching the belt scrapers to the shaft so that they form a spiral. The necessity for a conveyor chain is eliminated and construction is simplified. This type of dehairer has become very popular and, in its various sizes and combinations, has come into widespread use in this country for capacities above 150 hogs per hour.

Small dehairers are available for capacities from 60 hogs per hour up to 150 in several types, such as grate dehairers and drum or wheel dehairers. Grate dehairers employ the same application of the belt scrapers as the large U-bar type, but differ in that the hogs do not move through the machine. Instead, they lie on the grate bars and roll over and over until scraped.

**GAMBRELLING BENCH AND DEHAIRER IN MIDWESTERN PLANT**  
(ANCO photo, top of page)

In this type of machine, hogs are moved in and out of the dehairer in a cradle. In the smallest machines, the cradles are operated by counter-weighted levers pulled by hand and the large grate machines have cradles operated by power.

Roller chain drives are now standard on dehairers and the horsepower required ranges from a minimum of 5 h. p. for the smallest machines up to 55 h. p. on machines of 800 hogs per hour capacity.

The highest rated capacity available in any one machine is 500 hogs per hour, but by placing two of these machines end to end, a capacity of 1000 hogs per hour is obtained. One large operator has for two seasons been running 25 hogs per minute through a similar machine.

### Another Combination Setup

Probably the last word in capacity, and also in dehairing efficiency, exists in those combinations in which two machines are employed with the scraper shafts running in opposite directions. With such a setup, two-way scraping is achieved and this means that the hogs are scraped against the grain on both sides instead of against the grain on one side and with the grain on the opposite side, as is the case where only one machine is employed.

In the larger dehairer class there is a variation from the U-bar type, in which the hogs are carried on a steel drum or log, which runs parallel to the frame and on this drum the steel scraping elements are bolted solidly over a piece of belting for a cushion. These scrapers are placed in a spiral fashion to furnish the impetus for moving the hogs forward.

All the larger types of dehairers are equipped with an upper shaft, sometimes called the polisher. This shaft is equipped with belt scrapers and runs in the same direction as the main shaft; it assists in turning the hogs over and aids greatly in the scraping operation.

Belt scrapers are attached to shafts in dehairing machines by being bolted to castings, commonly called stars, which are made in two parts and clamped to the shafts. These stars are made in four, six, eight and ten point sizes. Increasing the number of points and belt scrapers on a star in any machine increases the cleaning capacity of the machine.

### Conveyor Feed Used

Hogs are fed from the scalding tub into the larger machines by placing them on a metal flight conveyor which extends down into the scalding tub.

Another feature of larger machines is the control door at discharge end with which hogs may be held in the machine for a longer period if desired. This is done where killing speed is far below the maximum capacity of the machine, or when hogs are especially hard to clean.

Dehairing machines were once made  
(Continued on page 20)

# THERE'S A BETTER WAY TO DO IT

Management has a new incentive for fostering the suggestion system now that the war has ended, H. W. Seinwerth points out in the accompanying constructive article which every packinghouse personnel executive should read. The advantages as well as the pitfalls inherent in any suggestion plan are outlined by Mr. Seinwerth, who knows his subject well, being manager of the suggestion system of Swift & Company, and president of the National Association of Suggestion Systems. The Swift suggestion plan has frequently been used as a model by concerns within and outside of the packing industry. An average of 20,000 suggestions for improving operations and services are submitted by Swift employees annually. Those which prove acceptable—and many do—win cash rewards for the originators.



H. SEINWERTH

By H. W. SEINWERTH

the employees who are doing the work.

Assuming that all companies adopt a suggestion program and that we achieve a performance record of only one suggestion per employee per year, the possible savings and benefits are almost beyond comprehension. On this basis we have a long way to go.\*

I cannot place too much emphasis on the necessity for conducting individual suggestion plans in the best possible manner so that a foundation of good experience will be laid in each individual plan which will help carry over into the postwar period. In this connection, we must ever bear in mind certain cautions in operating a suggestion plan. Briefly, as I see it, these are few in number but all are important:

1) We must remember that changing the suggestion plan from a war to a peacetime basis of operation is mainly a matter of changing our methods and type of promotion and publicity. Where many companies formerly emphasized

\*As a move to assist industry in not only prompting, but also in setting up suggestion programs, the National Association of Suggestion Systems, organized some years ago, is now making plans for a national fall conference to be held at the Hotel Sherman, Chicago, December 11 and 12. It is expected that this two-day meeting will be attended by some 600 delegates from all parts of the nation representing industry and leading government agencies.

the patriotic appeal and the need for all out production to win the war, now their appeal should be along the line of improving products and methods of production to place the company on a better competitive basis not only with other companies but with other countries.

2) We must never forget that a suggestion plan is not an end in itself. It is merely a means to an end and that end is to stimulate many people to submit many good suggestions.

3) Our result figures are important only insofar as they reflect the extent to which we are able to achieve this objective and at the same time maintain good relationships with the suggesters.

4) People are individuals and must be treated as such. We cannot in a suggestion plan develop any successful "rubber stamp" method of dealing with suggesters. Every suggestion is different as is the person who submitted it. To the best of our ability, we must take these conditions into account during the processing and investigation of the individual ideas.

5) Above all we cannot afford to get lost in suggestion routine and feel that merely because we have developed a fine set of forms and an efficient system of indexing, that we have a smoothly operating suggestion plan. People just do not respond to regimentation or

WHILE suggestion systems undoubtedly made a definite contribution to winning the war, they will be even more important now that peace is here. Suggestions and ideas on how to do things better, easier, safer and with less waste will help our industries meet competition of other countries and will help to continue and still further improve the high standard of civilization which we have.

Chairman Krug of the War Production Board recently stated that "production suggestions are saving the nation at a very conservative estimate more than 200,000,000 man hours of work per year. That is equivalent to the full time labor for an entire year of an army of about 80,000 workers."

Tremendous as this contribution is, it is only a pittance compared with what it might be. For example, the National Association of Suggestion Systems recently polled 73 companies in the United States and found that the employees of these companies were submitting suggestions at a rate of 35 per 100 employees per year. Assuming that approximately this same experience prevails throughout the country, it can be easily recognized that the 200,000,000 man hours saved per year have been on the basis of one employee in three submitting a suggestion once a year. Furthermore, many companies do not even have suggestion systems to mine this rich field of experience among



CASH AWARDS PROVIDE POWERFUL INDUCEMENT

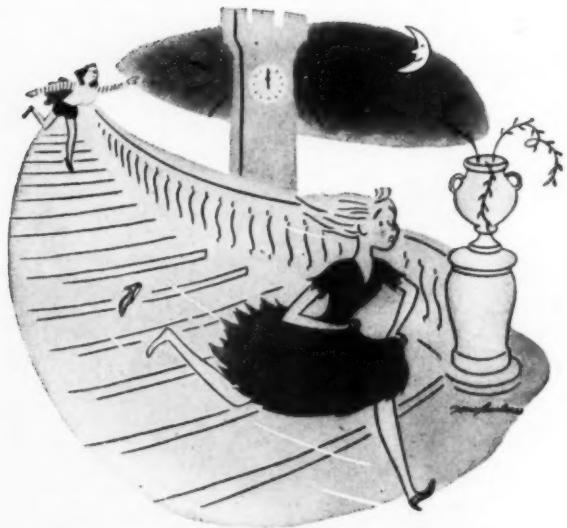
Benefits to both management and labor accrue from efficiently administered suggestion plans. Employees who conceive operational short cuts and improvements are rewarded in cash and increased prestige; management reaps the advantages which the application of these ideas brings in faster, smoother production. The above recent photograph shows the suggestion system in operation at Swift & Company's Chicago plant as Emil Jira (second from left), smokehouse foreman, accepts \$3,537 check from L. W. Bermond, Chicago plant manager, for an idea which Jira submitted. It was the largest award made since the plan was adopted at the Swift Chicago unit. Other awards of lesser amounts are paid out regularly. Those shown in picture are (l. to r.) W. L. Armstrong, superintendent; Jira; Bermond; A. C. Noah, R. L. Ingram, and E. H. Kuefner.



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classification of this type, and while we must, of necessity, be ever on the alert to improve the speed with which we can handle and investigate suggestions and save time in the routine of the department, these factors must always be secondary to the needs of individual suggestions.

6) Last, and probably most important, is the explosive quality of any suggestion plan. On an average, some 80 per cent of all suggestions submitted are turned down. Whether we realize it or not, this 80 per cent represents in many respects a delayed action time bomb planted in the employee-management relationships existing in any plan. To be more explicit, we who are close to suggestion plans are quite prone to talk rather freely about their benefit in improving employee relationships, too often not fully recognizing that by the same token the 80 per cent of suggestions that are turned down represent a tremendously explosive potential for creating employee relations difficulties.

Every suggestion that is turned in for consideration by an employee represents his brainchild, and if we are unable to use this suggestion the greatest amount of tact is necessary in convincing him that his suggestion is not usable. This is not only to encourage him to submit another suggestion but to retain his good will toward the suggestion plan and the company. This cannot be accomplished by writing a perfunctory turndown letter or listing the suggestions under a number of short captions on bulletin boards but should be done by a written and a personal explanation in every case, giving the suggester an opportunity to discuss the matter and fully clarify in his mind the reasons why the idea could not be used.

None of the points I have mentioned is new; in fact, they are all rather well known. But in their application rests the true success of a suggestion plan. If we are to go forward, helping to develop better suggestion plans by stimulating and encouraging more good suggestions from more people, thus furthering the fine work begun in the war period, we must ever bear these fundamentals in mind and use them as a guide in our administration of suggestion activity.

## RRO 16 AMENDMENT

Industrial users of rationed foods who have not registered with OPA and who have not used rationed foods during the period of the war emergency may now apply for permission to register their establishments and resume operations, the Office of Price Administration announced this week in issuing Amendment 84 to RRO 16. Applicants who wish to register or re-register and obtain allotments must show that they always intended to reopen their establishments. The fact that they still have the necessary equipment in condition to resume production will be accepted as evidence of this intention.

## 1946 Meat Output Will Show Little Change; Animal Numbers to Decline

OUTPUT of meat in 1946 will continue at or moderately above the 1945 level and the supply of meat is likely to be in balance with demand at the 1945 level of wholesale and retail prices. Hence, if price ceilings on meat are raised or removed in 1946, the general level of meat prices probably will be about the same as in 1945, when prices were held materially below the "free-freeze" level by ceilings, the Department of Agriculture stated late this week in analyzing the meat outlook for the coming year.

Slaughterers are now paying more for cattle and hogs than the equivalent value at current meat prices, and if subsidy payments to slaughterers are removed in 1946, some decline in cattle and hog prices is likely to occur.

Requirements for meat by the armed forces and for export in 1946 will be considerably below the 1945 total of nearly 6,000,000,000 lbs. (wholesale dressed meat basis). Reduction in military procurement, however, will be offset in large part by increased civilian population as military personnel are demobilized.

### Supply to Balance Demand

Production of meat in the United States is expected to total 160 to 165 lbs. per capita in 1946. After deducting exports, however, the supply available for domestic consumption (civilian and military) probably will not be more than 155 lbs. per capita. At the prospective level of income in 1946, this supply will be about in balance with demand, at the 1945 level of retail meat prices.

With some decline in returns to cattle producers in prospect, a continued large slaughter is likely for the next two or three years, and numbers will tend to decline from present near-record levels, the report stated. Pork production may be moderately greater in 1946 than in 1945, even if market weights of hogs are reduced. Marketings of hogs have been delayed in 1945, and some hogs that normally would have been marketed this year apparently will come to market in 1946. Output of lamb and mutton will be reduced in 1946, reflecting continuation of the marked war-

time decline in sheep numbers through 1945.

Meat production, which averaged 16,000,000,000 lbs. in 1935-39, increased to a peak of around 24,500,000,000 lbs. in 1944, but is likely to be about 22,500,000 lbs. this year.

Per capita meat production, which tended steadily downward from an average of 153 lbs. in 1910-19 to 130 lbs. in 1930-39, increased to an average of 160 lbs. per capita in 1940-45. Meat output probably will continue large for several years, but substantially further expansion in meat animal output in the next few years is not likely.

Commenting on the livestock outlook, the government bureau said that although above average, the hog-corn price ratio is not particularly favorable for expansion of hog production. Farmers' appraisal of the market outlook for the fall and winter of 1946-47 also may have a bearing on the number of pigs raised in the spring of 1946. The present support price for hogs, \$13 per cwt., Chicago basis, extends to September 1, 1946. Under the Steagall Amendment, the support level in the fall of 1946 could be dropped to 90 per cent of the parity price of hogs, which on the basis of the present parity would be equivalent to a price slightly less than \$12, Chicago basis.

Slaughter trends in 1945 indicate that total cattle numbers on January 1, 1946, will not be greatly below those at the beginning of this year. In the past, when cattle numbers have declined from the cyclical peak, slaughter has continued large for several years, with heavy marketings of cows, heifers and calves. With the prospect of some decline in cattle prices in the next few years, slaughter of cattle and calves, and output of beef and veal probably will continue at a high level in 1946 and 1947, and cattle numbers will decline.

Sheep numbers at the end of 1945 are likely to be at the lowest levels since the late 1920's and 20 to 25 per cent below the peak number on January 1, 1942.

The following table shows supply and distribution of meat, wholesale weight basis, for the years of 1940-45 and the 1935-39 average:

	Total meat production Mil. lb.	Military procurement Mil. lb.	Distribution				Production per capita (total population) Lb.	Civilian consumption per capita Lb.		
			U.S.D.A. net purchases for export Mil. lb.	Commercial exports and shipments Mil. lb.	Civilian consumption Mil. lb.					
1935-39 average	16,182	...	...	197	16,303	125	126			
1940	18,905	...	...	221	18,782	143	141			
1941	19,493	447	574	189	18,763	145	141			
1942	21,738	2,007	1,611	70	18,245	100	138			
1943	24,136	3,005	2,902	80	17,606	176	136			
1944	24,648	4,004	1,488	101	19,346	177	150			
1945 <sup>1</sup>	22,600	4,300	1,350	140	16,900	161	130			

<sup>1</sup>Tentative indication.



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## TEE-PAK INTRODUCES "WIENIE-PAK" CASING

One of the interesting technical and manufacturing accomplishments developed during wartime difficulties is revealed in the recent introduction by the Transparent Package Company of a skinless frankfurter casing known as "Wienie-Pak." Armed with a WPB priority for materials, the company commenced work on this project months ago, and was marketing its product in a limited way for some time prior to V-J Day.

The program was initiated in the face of the loss of part of the firm's technical staff to the armed services, shortage of fully skilled labor, and with full appreciation that much of the precision machinery must, of necessity, be manufactured in the company's own shops during a period when machine shops were almost exclusively working on critical orders.

This skinless frankfurter casing is now being made on a large volume basis, and is currently available in the popular  $2\frac{1}{2}$  in.,  $2\frac{3}{4}$  in. and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  in. diameters, and the company states that its acceptance by the meat packing trade, both here and abroad, has been extremely gratifying. Company officials state that not only has the product been found very satisfactory, but also that the company's many friends are saying it with repeat orders. Additional installations will be put into operation very shortly, doubling the company's "Wienie-Pak" volume. A wider range of sizes will also be available.

This new product is only a single step in the Transparent Package Company's program of development, and its laboratories are working on research projects which the technical staff expects will soon result in still other products useful to the industry.

## Packers' Earnings Below 29 Other Big Industries

According to the American Meat Institute, latest available figures show that the meat packing industry in 1944 earned a lower percentage of net income on sales than any of the 29 leading industries in the country; the figure being less than 1 per cent, after taxes, and including income from investments and all other sources, such as sales of items other than meat; medicines, abrasives, technical products, cleansing powders, acids, upholstery hair, cheese, salad oils, and a long list of other non-meat items.

In making comparisons of earnings in 1944 and 1945 against prewar years, many sets of government figures regarding earnings in all leading industries use as a base period the years 1936-39, inclusive. In the case of the meat packing industry, however, severe losses were suffered in one of the years (namely, 1938) included in the base average, and also during the base period earnings were adversely affected by the results of droughts.

## Smokehouse Pointers

(Continued from page 9.)

from staining substances falling from above.

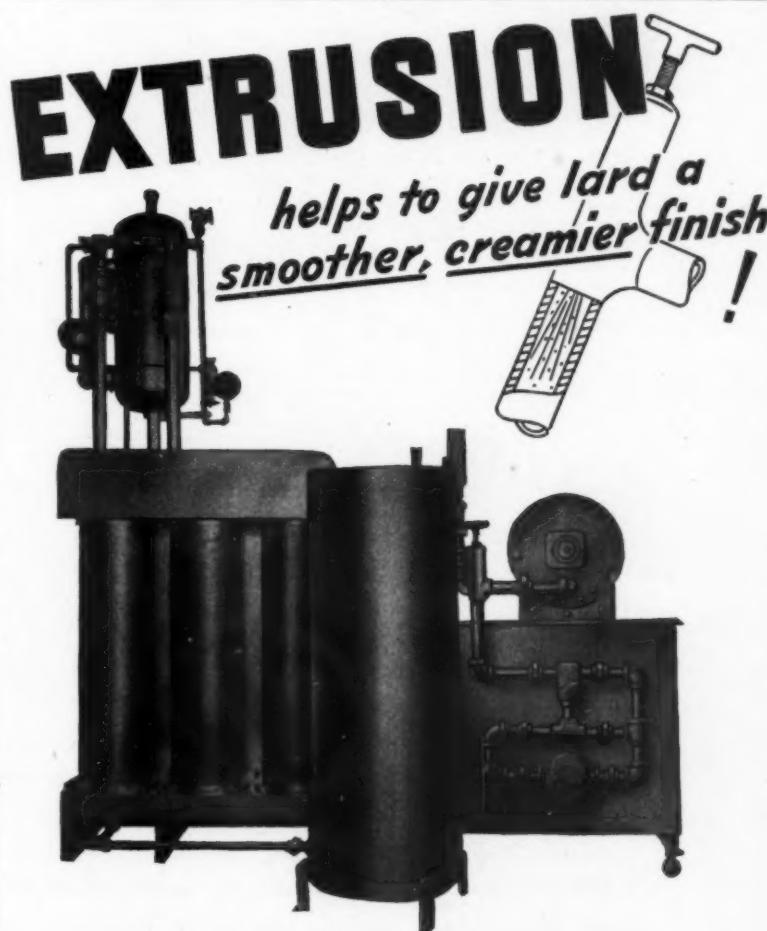
While good housekeeping and operating methods will minimize the danger of smokehouse fires, the hazard always exists and each smokehouse should be equipped with sprinklers. Some packers run a 2-in. live steam line into the lower part of the smokehouse; opening the valve admits a large volume of steam to smother the fire. It is possible that fog and other new types of fire-fighting apparatus might be applied advantageously to smokehouses.

In the multi-story smokehouse illus-

trated in Figure 1 an air duct takes the place of the usual opening in the fire pit door to supply operational air.

## DEMURRAGE CHARGES RAISED

ICC Service Order 369, which became effective on November 15, provides that all box cars, whether or not subject to an average agreement, are subject to the following charges on detention in loading or unloading: \$2.20 per car per day for the first two days; \$5.50 per car per day for the third day; \$11 per car per day for the fourth day and \$16.50 per car per day for each succeeding day.



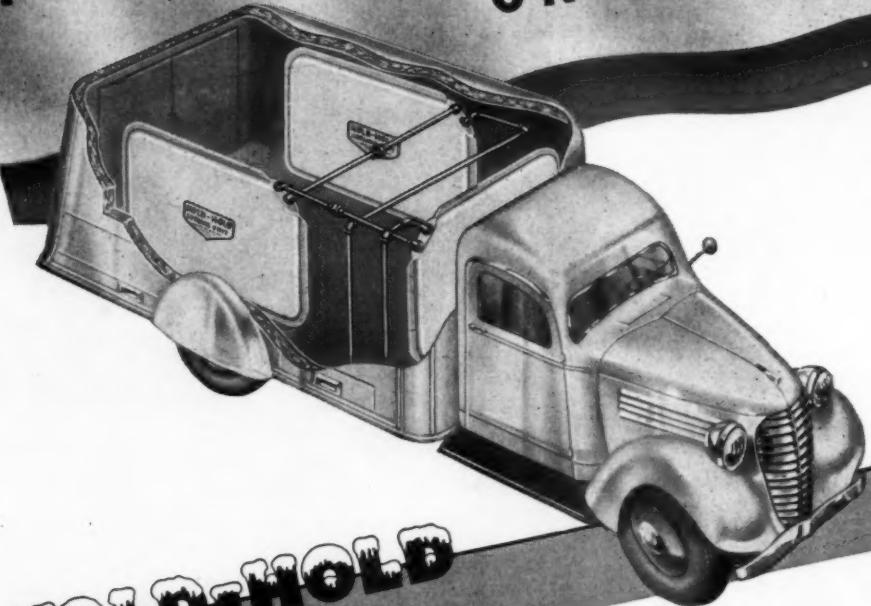
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# Up and down the MEAT TRAIL

## Personalities and Events of the Week

• The sixtieth anniversary of the incorporation of Swift & Company was observed recently at the Swift plant in St. Joseph, Mo., with the annual family suggestion party, at which the film, "Red Wagon," was shown. The recognition of suggestion award winners was made by J. W. Greene, plant superintendent.

• The Brown Packing Co., Little Rock, Ark., housed in a newly erected \$45,000 building, will begin full operation within a week, H. W. Hollingsworth, manager and co-owner, has announced. He is operating the new firm with W. Gordon Brown, former livestock dealer. The plant has a processing capacity of 1,000 cattle and 2,000 hogs a month.

• Col. George E. Steinmeyer has been appointed commanding officer of field headquarters, perishable branch, subsistence division, office of the Chicago Quartermaster General. Generally known to the food industry as the marketing center headquarters, this important installation is responsible for the coordination of buying, storing and distributing all perishable foodstuffs used by the armed forces, at home and overseas.

### Canadian Packing Firm Stages Formal Opening

Burns & Co., meat packers and wholesalers, with headquarters at Calgary, Alberta, Canada, were hosts recently at an open house and buffet supper in honor of the formal opening of their new sales, display and distribution branch in St. John, N. B. Participating in the formal opening ceremonies were the following company executives: R. R. Furlong, Calgary, general sales manager; E. Dawson, Winnipeg, manager of the Winnipeg branch; A. G. Carpenter, sales manager at Winnipeg; N. Meadowell, beef superintendent at Winnipeg; W. Edwards, Sydney, N. S., sales supervisor for the maritime provinces.

Prospective customers located within the territory to be served by the new branch were invited to attend the open house. Motion pictures of the firm's activities were shown.

The new branch is in a new all-cement two-story building adjoining the St. John cold storage plant. The street floor contains offices, store rooms and cooling facilities. Display rooms are on the second floor. Executives of the new branch in St. John are: J. H. Trisch, manager; W. Rae, office manager; H. Crowe, shipper, and K. Vallis and J. Lutes, salesmen.

seas, including fresh meats, poultry and fish and fresh dairy products. Entering military service in 1926, Colonel Steinmeyer served in all company grades in the infantry until 1938 when he was transferred to the Quartermaster Corps. In addition to serving for a short period of time in World War I, he has held a number of positions in the Quartermaster Corps, in this country and overseas, in World War II.

• The Golden State Co. is making an addition to its fertilizer plant at 1701 East Foothill blvd., Glendora, Calif., at an estimated cost of \$2,000.

• Leon Rubin, until recently a lieutenant in the U. S. Army and previously associated for a number of years with the J. S. Hoffman Co., of Chicago and New York, has announced the formation of Leon Rubin Co., New York City. The firm will engage in a general brokerage business dealing in packinghouse products, canned meats, cheese, poultry and canned foods.

• Directors of Wilson & Co., meeting November 9, elected Ivan L. Beaman, of Flossmoor, Ill., comptroller, to succeed the late William D. Hoffman. Beaman has been connected with Price, Waterhouse & Co., accountants and auditors, Chicago, for 17 years. For the past five he has been contract manager for the firm. He is a member of the American Institute of Accountants and of the Illinois Society of Certified Public Accountants. He is a graduate of Indiana university.

• Colonial Frozen Foods, Wilmington, N. C., has been chartered with authorized capital of \$100,000 to operate freezer locker plants. Principals are John W. Gurkin, Ben D. Courtney and William H. Everett.

• The Philadelphia office of the Tobin Packing Co. has been moved from 136 S. 46th st. to Room 300, Produce Exchange building, Philadelphia 6, Pa.

• Phillip Ferrara, wholesale meat distributor of San Jose, Calif., has announced that construction was started late in October on a new \$55,000 building at Alviso and Trimble rds., including space for slaughtering, boning, chilling and cooling rooms and freezers.

• Frank J. Stein, 58, engineer for J. & F. Schrot Packing Co., Cincinnati, O., died recently.

• Jack Koster, who has been connected with the meat and livestock branch of

### Charles Sucher Packing Co.

#### Lays Plans for Expansion

Plans for enlarging and modernizing the Charles Sucher Packing Co., Dayton, O., were announced recently by Charles Sucher, president, simultaneously with the appointment of J. A. Kearney as sales and merchandising manager in charge of service. Sucher said that the company had purchased new delivery equipment and that other plans are under consideration which would increase production and improve service to local retailers. In addition to Kearney's appointment, Sucher announced that Arthur C. Chesney has been promoted from comptroller to secretary.

Chesney has been with the company for several months. Kearney was employed at Swift & Company's St. Paul, Minn., plant for the past 15 years, handling the special sales department, the sales management and the fats and oil division for the St. Paul area.

Sucher also announced a three-point benefit plan for all employees: 1) a 10¢ per hour increase for employees, with a minimum rate of 65 cents per hour for beginners; 2) a Christmas bonus consisting of 8 per cent of all individual gross earnings for 1945, and 3) adoption of a group insurance plan for all employees, total cost of which is being absorbed by the company.



I. L. BEAMAN

OPA since 1942, has taken a position with the Hygrade Food Products Co. His duties at OPA were primarily the writing and revising of various meat and livestock price ceiling regulations. He has also served in the Department of Agriculture, in the Interstate Commerce Commission as valuation engineer and as a mathematician in the War Department.

• Contracts have been awarded and construction is to start by November 20 on a complete new meat packing plant costing \$225,000 to be located three miles south of Bakersfield, Calif., for the Pinto Packing Co. The building will be one- and partly two-stories in height, 200x200 ft. in area. It will have complete meat handling and processing facilities, including killing floors, disposal facilities, cooling rooms, refrigerated chambers and adjacent cattle pens.

• John Coverdale, public relations man for Rath Packing Co., Waterloo, was the main speaker at the annual fall "mixer" of the Commercial Club of Dysart, Iowa, November 15.

• City Manager Henry A. Yancey, of Greensboro, N. C., has asked for estimates on rebuilding the city's abattoir. The present abattoir is considered ob-

solete by the city council and it is estimated it may take \$40,000 to reconstruct.

• **Charles B. James**, 69, who had been with Swift & Company the past 20 years, died November 5 in Chicago. He had operated several businesses in Chicago prior to his association with Swift, and was prominent in church and civic activities.

• The Kuhner Packing Co., Muncie, Ind., ended the baseball season by entertaining members of its successful team with a turkey dinner recently. **John Hartmeyer**, vice president and general manager of the company, presented to **Joe Dooley**, Kuhner catcher, a certificate of merit won in the state semi-pro tournament. Talks were made by **Eugene Dick**, Kuhner official and baseball booking manager; **Orville Webber**, team manager, and **Joe Dryex**, of the Kuhner firm.

• **Edward J. Grier**, general counsel of John Morrell & Co., Ottumwa, was elected secretary of the company at a recent meeting of

the board of directors. He succeeds **J. W. Mock**, who is retiring from active participation in the business. In assuming the duties of secretary, Grier will continue as general counsel, a post he has held since October, 1942. He has served on the Morrell legal staff since 1940. He is a graduate of the law school of Creighton University, Omaha, and practiced law in Ottumwa for several years and also served as county attorney before joining the Morrell legal staff.

• **Ike W. Duffey**, president of the Hughes-Curry Packing Co., Anderson, Ind., spoke at a recent meeting of the Anderson Labor Council. He related his experiences in labor-management relations, which he said are satisfactory in 14 cattle shipping centers and in two packing plants which he operates.

• **President Wesley Hardenbergh** of the American Meat Institute is president of the American Trade Association Executives, a group which held its annual meeting at the Stevens hotel in Chicago on November 15, 16 and 17. **Elmo Roper**, well-known to many packers, was one of the convention speakers.

• **G. B. Thorne**, vice president of Wilson & Co., spoke on "Some Fundamental Factors Changing Agriculture in the Reconversion Period" at the meeting of the Chicago Livestock Industries Club on November 15. **Robert Eggert** of the American Meat Institute is president of the club and **Joseph Hindman** of the Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co. is vice president.

• A frozen food locker is under construction at Burlington, Ky., to provide 400 storage lockers with capacity of 250 to 300 lbs., a complete slaughter-



E. J. GRIER

house and chill room for beef and pork, an aging room for beef and curing and holding rooms for smoked meats. A capacity of 40 hogs an hour is planned. The R. & R. Construction Co., Covington, is building the plant.

• Swift & Company's construction department is reported to have completed plans for the construction of a fertilizer plant in Hayward, Calif. The main building will be 168x140 ft. in area, the storage dock 44x64 ft., and the office building 30x50 ft.

• **Sol Morton**, president, Meat Industry Suppliers, has announced the appointment of **John Aspan** to head the research kitchen of his new laboratory. Aspan has been closely associated with the meat and sausage industry for the past ten years, most recently in the meat products branch of the Chicago Quartermaster Depot's subsistence research and development laboratory.

• **John J. Stack**, 55, who had been a sheep buyer at Armour and Company's St. Joseph, Mo., plant for 22 years, died recently. He had been affiliated with the Armour firm for 39 years.

• Beef is being processed in the Hutchinson Packing Co. plant, Hutchinson, Kans., and distributed to Safeway stores in Kansas, according to **H. L. Geiler**, acting manager of the plant. The plant was purchased last August by Safeway Stores, Inc.

• **Charles L. Ashley** has been named general manager for Armour and Company's Kansas City plant, succeeding **Paul A. Dett**, who died recently. Previous to service in the Navy, Ashley managed Armour's East St. Louis plant. He began work with the company in its engineering division in Chicago about 20 years ago, and later was plant manager in Fargo, N. D., and Peoria, Ill., before going to St. Louis.

• The bowling season of the Albany, N. Y., division of Tobin Packing Co. has opened with an employees' league of 16 five-man teams competing under the handicap system. **W. C. Codling**, vice president and general manager of the firm, opened the season by throwing the first ball. Officers of the bowling league are **Lloyd Maranville**, president; **Mario Muzio**, vice president; **Ed Plew**, treasurer, and **Neil O'Connor**, secretary.

• **William A. Doran** has retired as general manager of the Albany, N. Y., cooler and sales branch of Armour and Company, after 35 years with the firm. He will be succeeded by **Philip C. Newsome**.

• **John J. Dimond**, who has been with the Department of Agriculture fruit and vegetable branch for the past three years, has joined the staff of Cardona-Stevens Co., Chicago.

• **Mark Curran**, 85, a retired employee of Carsten's Packing Co., Tacoma, Wash., died recently.

• **William D. Moffat**, 65, a Kingan & Co. employee at Indianapolis for 30 years, died recently after an illness of 18 months. He was a foreman in the Kingan plant when he retired in 1937.

• **O. E. Jones**, vice president, Swift &

## Swift Appoints Managers

### at Three Packing Plants

Three changes in management of Swift & Company plants have been announced. **John R. Zeis**, who for the past year and a half has been in the president's office in Chicago, has been appointed manager of the Swift plant at Moultrie, Ga. He replaces **W. V. Wahmann**, who became manager of the company's plant at Denver. Wahmann replaced **Stanley M. Weir** who was transferred to the Chicago general office. Zeis has been with the firm since 1923, serving in various capacities in the sales, product and casing departments, before his promotion to the president's office for managerial training. Wahmann became associated with Swift in 1918 and, after seven years' general experience at the Rocky Mount, N. C. branch, managed the company's branches at Greenville, N. C., and Nashville, Tenn. Weir has also had a broad experience in meat packing sales and operations for Swift since he joined the company in 1915.

Company, Chicago, was a visitor to New York during the past week.

• **Lt. Irvin A. Busse, Jr.**, who was recently released from the Navy, will become associated with the Packers Commission Co., dress-



I. A. BUSSE, JR.

ed hog brokers, Chicago, the last of this month. Lieutenant Busse had a total of 40 months' active duty with the Navy, spending 27 months at sea. He participated in the invasions of Sicily, Italy, Saipan, Guam, Leyte, Luzon and Iwo Jima, for which he received eight bronze battle stars. At the time he was released from the Navy he was gunnery officer on the assault transport **Frederick Funston**. Prior to joining the Navy he had received his master's degree in business administration from the Harvard Graduate School of Business.

• **Allied Canning Co.**, Los Angeles, is preparing plans for the construction of an addition to its canning factory which will be one story high and 40 x 104 ft. in area.

• **Victor Benassi**, formerly produce manager of the Cudahy Packing Co. plant at Braddock, Pa., has been named new manager of the Cudahy plant at Charleroi, Pa.

• **R. M. Ruppert** and **C. A. Dwyer**, beef department, Wilson & Co., Chicago, visited in New York last week.

• **Byron Benson**, advertising manager of Rath Packing Co., Waterloo, Iowa, has been named chairman of a new Waterloo Chamber of Commerce advertising committee.

# Better Trucks for YOUR Business!



## "Fords for our fleet... a sound decision"

Many thousands of Ford Truck operators will subscribe to the summary of Mr. G. L. Childress, general manager of Houston Packing Co., regarding his company's choice of Ford Trucks:

"For over ten years we have used Fords almost exclusively and the equipment has operated in a satisfactory manner. Most important has been the service co-operation of dealers and the local branch.

*Replacement parts, motor exchange and other services convince us that we made a sound decision when we selected Fords for our fleet."*

New Ford Trucks are being built, and are available in the more popular models. They're the best in Ford history—better performing, more enduring, more economical. Order your new ones now, for earliest delivery.

### ADVANCED ENGINEERING IN NEW FORD TRUCKS

*More Economy and Endurance  
Easier Servicing*

A STILL GREATER 100 HP V-8 ENGINE with NEW Ford steel-cored Silvaley rod bearings, more enduring than ever in severe service • NEW aluminum alloy cam-ground 4-ring pistons for oil economy • BIGGER, more efficient oil pump and IMPROVED rear bearing oil seal • NEW longer-lived valve springs • NEW improvements in cooling • NEW efficiency in ignition • in carburetion • in lubrication • in ease and economy of servicing operations • And available in all truck chassis except C.O.E. units—the rugged, thrifty 90 HP FORD SIX-CYLINDER ENGINE, with many important advancements.

FORD CHASSIS ADVANTAGES: Easy accessibility for low-cost maintenance • Universal service facilities • Tough, forged front axles • Extra-sturdy rear axles with pinion straddle-mounted on 3 large roller bearings,  $\frac{3}{4}$ -floating type in light duty units, full-floating in all others • 3 axle ratios available (2 in 1-ton unit) • 2-speed axle available in heavy duty units at extra cost • Powerful hydraulic brakes, large drums, cast braking surfaces • Rugged 4-speed transmission with NEW internal reverse lock optional at extra cost on light duty units, standard on all others.

# FORD TRUCKS



MORE FORD TRUCKS ON THE ROAD • ON MORE JOBS • FOR MORE GOOD REASONS

## Dehairer Maintenance

(Continued from page 10.)

with structural steel frames, but nowadays cast iron frames are most popular and the machines are fully enclosed on the top and sides. This is a big help in the dehairing operation as it helps hold in the heat so that hogs do not cool off while being scraped.

It is vitally important to good scraping operations to use plenty of hot water in the machine so a hot water box is a valuable addition to the dehairer. With a hot water box installed beneath the dehairer, and equipped with thermostatic controls, the water may be used over and over, thereby conserving heat, water and softening compounds. Fresh water must be used in the last 5 or 6 ft. of the dehairer, however, to wash hogs clean. There is always some loss of water from the operation so that the fresh water used would be necessary anyway for makeup purposes.

### Hair Conveyor Important

The hair conveyor is also an important attachment on the larger dehairers. The hair conveyor is installed above the hot water box and is usually of the drag type, running in a box or trough having a perforated bottom through which the water returns to the hot water box. It is essential to have a hair conveyor to keep the hair out of the hot water box, as well as to convey the hair to either end of the machine where it may be dumped into a chute or truck. In some smaller installations, a perforated metal slide is installed above the hot water box and the hair slides out to one side.

Four hundred gal. per minute pumps are used on dehairers 12 ft. long and 600 gal. per min. pumps on dehairers up to 21 ft. long. This gives an idea of the amount of water handled. Two-way dehairers have separate pumps and piping systems for each unit. It is apparent that it would be most expensive to heat this water and then waste it to the sewer instead of reusing it.

Two-way dehairers are usually installed in tandem but can be installed with one machine at right angles to the other. Two one-way machines are sometimes built side by side. This is called a twin installation and there is a slight saving in cost in comparison with two singles. The principal advantage of two machines over one lies, of course, in the savings which can be effected during slack hog killing periods if one machine is shut down entirely.

It should be pointed out that a machine with 72 belt scrapers will clean 100 hogs per hour, and a larger machine with about 300 belt scrapers will clean 250 hogs per hour. If the larger machine were installed, but handled only 100 hogs per hour, the dehairer maintenance cost per hog killed would be much higher than if the smaller machine were used.

[Editor's Note: A second article on dehairer operation and maintenance will appear in an early issue.]

## Northwestern Yeast Now Owns Fearn Laboratories

Northwestern Yeast Company, producer since 1893 of consumer and commercial yeast and yeast products, has announced the purchase of Fearn Laboratories, Inc., Chicago manufacturer of curing and seasoning compounds for the meat packing industry and fine food specialties for the institutional field.

No new financing or changes in the corporate structure of Northwestern Yeast are involved in the purchase and absorption of the Fearn organization, Charles B. Hill, jr., president of Northwestern, stated. Fearn's management will continue in charge, and no change is contemplated in operating personnel. Production in the two Fearn plants in Chicago will be continued for the present, but may be moved later to Northwestern's main plant. The consolidation provides additional laboratory and research facilities which will be an important factor in Fearn's product development program.

Purchase of Fearn properties and products, representing in excess of \$2,000,000 annual sales, is the first step taken in the postwar expansion and diversification program of Northwestern.

## AMI Beef Cut Charts for Home Economics Teachers

As a part of its meat educational program, the American Meat Institute has prepared and made available to home economics teachers a kit of full color charts featuring various cuts of beef.

In addition to providing accurate reproductions of the meat cuts, the kit also contains information concerning the percentage of the entire carcass which each cut comprises. Descriptions of the cuts and preferred cooking methods are included in the instructor's master sheet, and the kit also contains quiz sheets for the students.

This material has been announced to home economics teachers through a series of advertisements in leading home economics magazines. Several thousand kits have been ordered. The Institute believes it is one of the most important and useful pieces of material which it has distributed and plans to issue similar kits on pork, on lamb and on veal cuts.

## PIGMENTS IN MEAT

The pink or red color of meat is due to the hemoglobin of the blood still present in the tissues and to the hemoglobin of the muscle. An older animal will have more muscle hemoglobin than a young one. The amount of hemoglobin differs with the species—pork muscles containing less than beef, to cite an example.

## MEAT MAY SOON BE POINT-FREE; FAT TO BE TIGHT FOR WHILE

**I**N A press conference held in Washington last weekend, Secretary of Agriculture Clinton Anderson stated that the meat supply situation is continuing to show steady improvement and that "rationing of meats may be eliminated after December." The Secretary did not mention any specific date for termination of rationing but reports from Washington state that it is generally believed meat rationing may end as early as December 1 and almost certainly by January 1.

Secretary Anderson declared that the fats and oils situation has been tighter than anticipated a few months ago and that rationing of fats and oils may have to continue during the first few months of 1946. Some reports indicate that the production of fats and oils is off 250,000,000 lbs. on an annual basis and, as soybean production is low, not much improvement is expected. However, attempts will be made to supplement production from other areas.

It is understood that plans are being worked out for continuation of fat salvage with the expectation that points will remain on fats until mid-1946.

The Secretary stated that the meat supply is in good shape. A plentiful supply of turkeys has diverted some of the demand for red meats and the whole poultry situation is good from a production standpoint. Beef production, he stated, will be down and pork up a little for 1946 because of the delay in marketing last year's pig crop. The spring pig crop is being fed to heavy weight and is coming to market late, which is unusual. The added weight will add to the pork supply, however, and will help the fats and oils situation, he stated. He indicated that there will be practically no shipment of pork overseas.

## Meat Price Increase

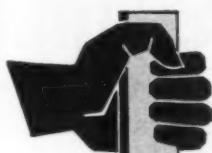
(Continued from page 7.)

TECT the producer, there must be some anticipation of general decreases in the cost of commodities which are not subsidized.

"We believe the time has come to proceed with a plan for the removal of subsidies. Termination of some subsidies will not affect retail prices at all. Increases in retail prices which result from termination of other subsidies are expected to be offset by declines in retail prices of other commodities. The termination program has been planned to prevent an increase in the overall cost of living."

The statement said that the government will take all practical steps to prevent windfall inventory profits that might occur as a result of price increases when subsidies are eventually withdrawn.

BY EVERY STANDARD . . .



# Measuring Up TO YOUR EXPECTATIONS

FOR OVER three decades, our many friends in the meat industry have relied on the quality of our products, and on the efficiency and completeness of our service.

In these post-war days, as in war-time, we are determined to measure up to our responsibilities—to meet your requirements to the very best of our ability, to be as loyal to you as you have been to us.

## A GREAT CONVENTION

The industry is to be congratulated on the results achieved at the convention. We know that the meat industry of this country will measure up to the great task that lies ahead.



## OPPENHEIMER CASING Co.

*Nancy Oppenheimer*  
PRESIDENT

CHICAGO

NEW YORK

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TORONTO

LONDON

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SYDNEY

BUENOS AIRES

# Get The **INSIDE** Story... and You'll Improve Meat-Chilling!



This Foxboro Recorder keeps a record of temperature inside the test-carcass . . . shows exactly when the meat is chilled clear through. Indicating model also available.



You're getting only half the information needed to hold bed-rock costs if your chilling operation is guided entirely by chill-room temperature. It's knowing when a carcass is chilled clear through, that spells economy of time in cooler and cutting-room.

With a Foxboro Meat Chilling Thermometer, you get the important "inside story", automatically. Simply thrust the spear-point bulb into a test-carcass. The instrument will keep continuous record of internal temperature . . . permit accurate refrigeration control . . . let you know the minute that chilling's completed.

Meat Chilling Thermometers are just one example of the many advances in instrumentation which Foxboro has made for better food processing. In curing, smoking, cooking and canning operations also, Foxboro Instruments are consistently cutting costs and improving food quality.

Write for complete Bulletin 242, "Foxboro Instruments for Food Industries." Or phone the nearby Foxboro office for detailed discussion with a Foxboro Engineer. **The Foxboro Company, 148 Neponset Ave., Foxboro, Massachusetts, U. S. A.**

# FOXBORO

REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

RECORDING • CONTROLLING • INDICATING  
**INSTRUMENTS**

# NEW EQUIPMENT and Supplies

## GASOLINE TRACTORS

Gasoline-powered industrial tractors are once again rolling off the assembly lines in the Towmotor Corp. plant at



Cleveland, O. Production of these units, which Towmotor had been building since 1919, was halted in 1941 to allow the company to concentrate its production facilities on the manufacture of lift trucks.

The new model tractor, pictured here, is compact and maneuverable, being especially suited for working in such confined areas as narrow aisles and in and out of railway cars. The new unit embodies numerous safety features and operates economically, total operating costs being only a few cents per hour.

Towmotor lift trucks, principal product of the company, drew praise from military and naval officials during the war, when production of these units hit a rate of 350 or more each month.

In announcing that allocation orders were cancelled recently, the company disclosed that it is now permitted to accept civilian orders.

## RESIN COATED WRAPPER

Application of the automotive finish resin, Duraplex C-49, to newly-developed, self-sterilizing food wrappers has been announced by the Resinous Products & Chemical Co., Philadelphia. The resin was selected for its chemical inertness, durability and pigment wetting and binding properties. The finishes it produces are said to provide water resistance, adhesion, flexibility and toughness. These new sterilizing coatings, such as metal foil, plastic films and paper, sterilize the surfaces which come in contact with food material by destroying or inhibiting bacteria, mold spores, etc. Furthermore, a "germicidal barrier" is formed which protects the contents of the package.

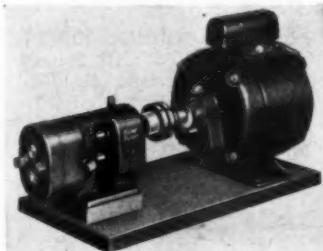
The coatings, which are now being

manufactured on a commercial scale, differ from most antiseptic, germicidal and fungicidal agents in their complete lack of solubility, toxicity and presence of taste and odors.

The new development, based upon the germicidal action of silver, renders the practical application of silver economically feasible and chemically possible by increasing its effectiveness. This is due to the formation of adsorption compounds in the oxydation layers on the surface of colloidal carbon, in conjunction with similar insoluble agents.

## LOW CAPACITY PUMP

A low capacity, high pressure pump, adaptable for handling thin liquids or water up to 500 psi. and viscous liquids and oils up to 1,000 psi., is now being produced by the Bump Pump Co., La Crosse, Wis. The flow is constant re-

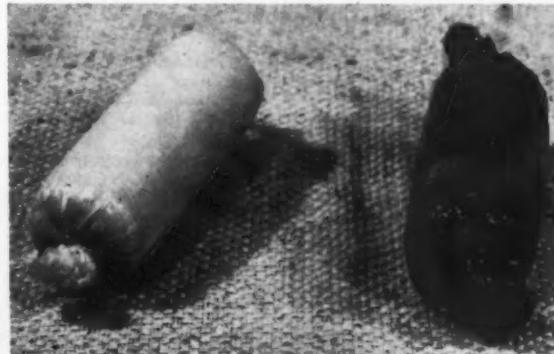


gardless of pressure, and the pump will operate on vacuums as high as 27 in.

Designed so that impellers may be changed to handle any capacity from 60 gal. per hr. up to 480 gal. per hr., the pump is furnished in standard foot mounted models, as illustrated, driven directly by standard speed motors (1,200 to 1,800 rpm.), and can be obtained for either side intake and discharge, or intake and discharge on the face plate. The pump can be mounted in any position as the bearings will support vertical or horizontal mountings.

## CHEESE LINKS FAST SELLERS

Cheese packaged in transparent cellulose casings, instead of in boxes and jars, is rapidly gaining favor as a sales-appealing item in grocery and delicatessen stores, according to the Sylvania Industrial Corporation. The type shown is made by the South Kaukauna Dairy Co., Kaukauna, Wis.



## FLASHES ON SUPPLIERS

**SPERTI, INC.** — Edwin F. Moran, manager of the electronics division for Sperti, Inc., Cincinnati, has been appointed departmental vice president of the company. Makers of numerous wartime electronic equipment for the Army and Navy, Sperti has now reconverted to the manufacture of their ultraviolet devices. The company is responsible for many advancements in ultraviolet application which have been effectively incorporated in sunlamps, air sterilizers and special tubes for protecting meats and other foods.

**BOB WHITE ORGANIZATION.** — Albert W. Nygren has joined the Bob White Organization, Chicago, to handle brokerage operations. For the past three years Nygren has been a procurement specialist at the Chicago Quartermaster Depot, and prior to this he was for more than a decade a buyer and merchandiser for National Tea Co.

**YORK CORP.** — S. E. Lauer, president of the York Corp., has announced the formation of York Distributors, Inc., a fully-owned subsidiary of York Corp., to provide complete sales, installation and service for York commercial air conditioning and refrigeration equipment in the New York area. W. A. Pusch has been named president and treasurer of the new corporation. Other officers are R. C. Follett, vice president and sales manager, and John F. Lebor, secretary.

**CONTINENTAL CAN CO., INC.** — George S. Thacker has retired from his position as general manager of traffic, Continental Can Co., New York city, after more than 32 years of faithful service, according to an announcement by Sherlock McKewen, secretary-treasurer. Pending the appointment of a new general manager of traffic, Major George W. Berry, traffic and transportation consultant, stationed at the central division office in Chicago, will supervise the department's operations.

## RECENT PATENTS

The information below is furnished by patent law offices of

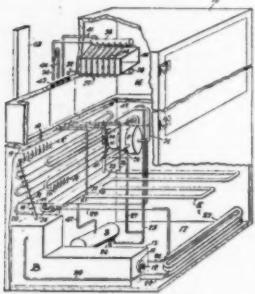
**LANCASTER, ALLWINE & ROMMEL**

468 Bowen Building  
Washington 5, D. C.

The data listed below is only a brief review of recently issued pertinent patents obtained by various U. S. Patent Office registered attorneys for manufacturers and/or inventors.

Complete copies may be obtained direct from Lancaster, Allwine & Rommel by sending 25¢ for each copy desired. They will be pleased to give you free preliminary patent advice.

No. 2,387,657, REFRIGERATION, patented October 23, 1945, by Alfred G. Gross, Wilmette, Ill., assignor to The Hoover Company, North Canton, Ohio, a corporation of Ohio.



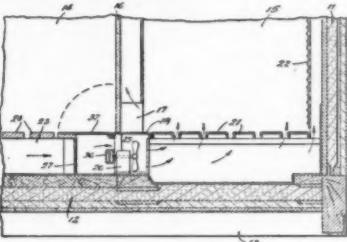
There is provided in an absorption refrigerating apparatus an inert gas circuit including an evaporator and an absorber, an apparatus for producing a pressure difference in the inert gas circuit, a secondary heat transfer liquid in heat exchange with the evaporator, a cooling unit positioned above the evaporator, and means utilizing the pressure difference in the inert gas circuit for raising the secondary heat transfer liquid into the cooling unit.

Reissue No. 22,677, REFRIGERAT-

ING SYSTEM, reissued October 2, 1945 by Oliver C. Irwin, deceased, late of New York, N. Y., by Standard Cap & Seal Corporation, assignee, New York, N. Y., a corporation of Virginia.

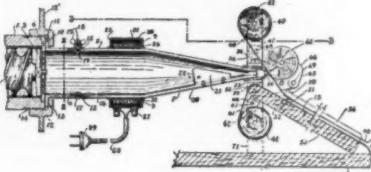
More specifically, this reissue is to a refrigerated truck, including an absorber mounted outside the truck body, surrounded by a chimney to direct air thereover.

No. 2,386,002, AIR CIRCULATING MEANS FOR REFRIGERATOR CARS, patented October 2, 1945, by Arthur F. O'Connor, Chicago, Ill., assignor to Union Asbestos & Rubber Company, a corporation of Illinois.



The means include a series of fans, placed near the car floor to circulate air through the lading and ice compartments, there being vanes to control the space between the fans.

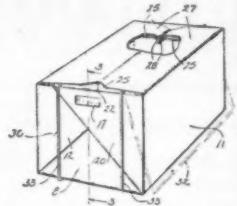
No. 2,386,775, EDIBLE PRODUCT AND PROCESS FOR ITS PRODUCTION, patented October 16, 1945, by Martin Louis Balzarini, Rockport, Mass., assignor of one-fourth to Bennett H. Levenson, Washington, D. C.



There is produced a coherent sheet of a disaggregated fatty material essentially impervious to meat fluids for encasing cuts of meat for roasting and the like. The patent includes the product and method of manufacture.

No. 2,386,905, CARTON AND CAR-

TON BLANK, patented October 16, 1945, by Curt J. Meitzen, Wauwatosa, Wisconsin.



A bar extends along the bottom of this foldable carton, having upwardly-extending arms which are provided, at their free end, with hooks releasably engaging the side wall of the carton.

No. 2,387,221, TREATMENT OF ANIMAL CARCASSES, patented October 16, 1945, by Beverly E. Williams and Leon L. Cadwell, Chicago, Ill., assignors to Industrial Patents Corporation, Chicago, Ill., a corporation of Delaware.



The process is for the heat treatment of wholesale cuts and comprises freezing portions of the bone cavities of the bone structure of the carcass of extraneous matter, freezing the carcass and raising the temperature interiorly of the bone cavities of the bone structure of the carcass and thawing the carcass by heat transmitted through the bone structure.

### REACH CANADIAN ACCORD

MONTREAL.—Montreal meat packing companies and the Packinghouse Butchers and Allied Food Workers Union, A. F. of L., have reached a settlement of work and wage disputes and "fair general wage increases" for employees have been agreed to, according to an announcement by the union this week.

The union announcement said a compromise settlement was reached after officials of the companies and of the union had held four meetings in two weeks to discuss points in dispute. A reduction of six hours in the work week, with wage increases and pay for work on six statutory holidays have been agreed to.

*In Our 25th YEAR Serving  
The Meat Packing Industry*

**LIBERTY**  
**BEEF SHROUDS**

• HAM STOCKINETTES • BEEF BAGS  
• BOLOGNA BAGS • FRANK BAGS

THE CLEVELAND COTTON PRODUCTS CO.  
\* CLEVELAND 14, OHIO \*

# PROVISIONS AND LARD

## Weekly Review

### Ceilings on Fabricated Veal Cuts (Army) Up in Amendment 63, RMPR 169

In Amendment 63 to RMPR 169, effective November 13, the Office of Price Administration has adjusted the maximum prices established for sales of frozen fabricated veal (Army specifications) to compensate the seller for greater trim required under new specifications, and has given the War Shipping Administration permission to sell WSA fabricated beef cuts and veal carcasses (stockpile) to licensed ship suppliers on a f.o.b. shipping point basis.

OPA explained that Army specification CQD No. 371 was recently revised to call for production of frozen fabricated veal in a manner requiring the removal of substantially all the bones, fat and trimmings from the veal carcass. The boneless veal is to be frozen and conveniently packaged for use as roasts, chops and stews. The amendment adjusts the ceilings to compensate the seller for the lower yield resulting from fabrication in accordance with the new specifications.

Under the amendment, zone prices per cwt. in carload or l.c.l. quantities, frozen, packaged and boxed in accordance with the requirements and specifications contained in CQD No. 371A, are as follows:

#### CEILING PRICES BY ZONES

	Choice or AA	Good or A	Commercial or B
Zone 1	\$37.95	\$35.90	\$31.85
Zone 2	30.35	34.30	30.25
Zone 3	34.90	33.15	29.70
Zone 4	34.00	31.95	27.90
Zone 5	34.80	32.75	29.70
Zone 6	35.20	33.15	29.10
Zone 7	35.00	33.55	29.50
Zone 8	36.00	33.95	29.90
Zone 9	36.35	34.30	30.25
Zone 10	36.75	34.70	30.65

These prices are f.o.b. boning plant and are established for these three grades only.

Although the amendment is effective November 13, sales of frozen fabricated veal meeting Specification CQD 371 may be made to war procurement agencies until December 3, 1945 at the ceiling prices in effect prior to November 13, 1945.

The amendment also provides that the War Shipping Administrator may sell fabricated beef cuts and veal carcasses from the stock pile to licensed ship suppliers on an f.o.b. boning plant basis provided that the delivery is made by the seller to the carrier and the buyer pays the shipping charges to the carrier.

### OCTOBER BUFFALO LIVESTOCK

	Cattle	Calves	Hogs	Sheep
Receipts	37,546	9,765	5,849	81,418
Shipments	23,909	4,170	2,613	61,737
Local slaughter	13,698	5,590	3,370	18,172

### CHICAGO PROVISION STOCKS

Lard in storage at Chicago during the first half of this month showed a good gain compared with the close of last month, but the total was sharply under the same date of last year. November 14 holdings totaled 7,512,122 lbs., compared with 5,243,934 lbs. at the close of October and 19,365,638 lbs. a year ago.

There were only minor changes in holdings of bellies. Total D.S. clear bellies at mid-month was 542,231 lbs., against 552,121 lbs. at the close of last month and 5,469,200 lbs. a year ago.

	Nov. 14, '45	Oct. 31, '45	Nov. 14, '44
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
P. S. lard	934,345	570,978	2,343,329
Other lard	6,577,777	4,672,956	17,022,309
Total lard	7,512,122	5,243,934	19,365,638
D. S. cl. bellies (contract)	12,100	39,000	454,000
D. S. cl. bellies (other)	530,131	512,121	5,015,200
Total D. S. cl. bellies	542,231	552,121	5,469,200
D. S. rib bellies	...	...	...

### KINDS OF LIVESTOCK KILLED

The percentage of each class of livestock slaughtered under federal inspection during Sept., 1945, with comparisons:

	Sept. 1945	Aug. 1945	Sept. 1944
	Per- cent	Per- cent	Per- cent
<b>Cattle—</b>			
Steers	43.8	46.1	36.0
Heifers	10.1	9.5	11.6
Cows	41.8	39.7	46.9
Cows and heifers	51.9	49.2	58.5
Bulls and stags	4.8	4.7	5.5
Canners and cutter	15.3	14.1	25.0
<b>Hogs—</b>			
Sows	28.1	28.0	22.1
Barrows and gilts	71.2	70.4	77.3
Stags and boars	.7	.7	.6
<b>Sheep and lambs—</b>			
Lambs and yrds.	72.0	71.8	83.4
Sheep	28.0	28.7	16.6

### HOG WEIGHTS AND COSTS

Average weights and costs of hogs at six markets during October, 1945, as reported by the Office of Production & Marketing Administration.

	BARROWS AND GILTS		SOWS	
	Oct. 1945	Oct. 1944	Oct. 1945	Oct. 1944
Chicago	\$14.85	\$14.62	\$14.06	\$13.95
Kansas City	14.54	14.26	13.79	13.69
Omaha	14.49	14.28	13.73	13.66
St. Louis National Stk. Yds.	14.77	14.55	14.02	13.80
St. Joseph	14.54	14.32	13.79	13.72
St. Paul	14.55	14.30	13.80	13.69
<b>BARROWS AND GILTS</b>				
	Oct. 1945	Oct. 1944	Oct. 1945	Oct. 1944
Chicago	278	226	427	381
Kansas City	255	232	382	381
Omaha	299	231	392	378
St. Louis National Stk. Yds.	232	213	408	365
St. Joseph	247	224	395	367
St. Paul	272	214	393	344

### WEEK'S MEAT OUTPUT HITS HIGHEST LEVEL SINCE LAST JANUARY

Meat production in federally inspected plants, according to the U. S. Department of Agriculture Meat Board, totaled 361,000,000 lbs. for the week ending November 10, as compared with 344,000,000 lbs. the preceding week and 337,000,000 lbs. in the corresponding week a year earlier. This is the highest meat production level reached since the third week in January of this year.

Hog slaughter, as in the past three weeks, continued its seasonal increase, and reached 900,000 head last week. This was 127,000 over a week earlier but a 243,000 head decrease under the same week last year. Pork production was calculated at 140,000,000 lbs., compared with 123,000,000 lbs. a week ago and 159,000,000 lbs. a year ago.

The board's estimate of inspected cattle slaughter for the week, was 366,000 head, up 3,000 over the previous week and a 61,000 gain over a year ago. The dressed weight of beef production was estimated at 172,000,000 lbs., the same as a week ago but 40,000,000 lbs. greater than the same week in 1944.

Inspected calf slaughter, estimated at 216,000 head for last week, was the same as for the preceding week, but was 14,000 head more than a year ago. The estimated production of veal was 29,000,000 lbs. also the same as in last week but a 2,000,000 lb. gain over last year.

The estimated sheep and lamb slaughter for the week amounted to 469,000 head compared with 449,000 for the preceding week and 482,000 a year ago. Production of inspected lamb and mutton for the three weeks was estimated at 20,000,000 lbs., 20,000,000 lbs. and 19,000,000 lbs., respectively.

### CCC WANTS MEAT OFFERINGS

The CCC has requested federally inspected packers to submit offerings each week, until at least December 15, 1945, of various cuts and carcasses of meats. Frozen meat items requested include carcass beef, in quarters, all grades; boneless carcass beef, three way, from Commercial, Utility and Canner and Cutter grades; veal sides, Utility grade or better; telescoped lamb and mutton, Utility grade or better; dressed hog sides from carcasses weighing 213 lbs. or less; dressed sow sides, all weights, and pork loins, hams, shoulder cuts and manufacturing boneless pork. Cured items requested include Wiltshire sides, square cut and seedless bellies, hams, and shoulder cuts.

# CASINGS SHEEP BEEF HOG

*Sewed Hog Bungs—  
sewed in our plant...  
sizes as you require.*

For finest in quality  
and personal service  
come to



**MAX SALZMAN, INC.**  
4916 SOUTH HALSTED ST.  
CHICAGO 9, ILL.

## MEAT AND SUPPLIES PRICES

### Chicago

#### WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS

##### #Carcass Beef

Week ended	
Nov. 14, 1945	
per lb.	
Steer, hfr., choice, all wts.....	20%
Steer, hfr., good, all wts.....	19%
Steer, hfr., com., all wts.....	18%
Steer, hfr., utility, all wts.....	15%
Cow, commercial, all wts.....	15%
Cow, canner and cutter.....	13%
Hindquarters, choice.....	23%
Forequarters, choice.....	18%
Cow, hfr., commercial.....	19%
Cow, foreq., commercial.....	16%

##### \*\*Lamb

Choice lambs .....	20%
Good lambs .....	19%
Commercial lambs .....	18%
Choice hind saddle .....	20%
Good hind saddle .....	19%
Choice fore .....	21%
Good fore .....	20%

##### \*\*Mutton

Choice sheep .....	12%
Good sheep .....	11%
Choice saddles .....	10%
Good saddles .....	9%
Choice fore .....	14%
Good fore .....	9%
Mutton legs, choice.....	10%
Mutton legs, choice.....	10%

\*\*Quot. on lamb and mutton are for Zone 5 and include 10c for steaks, etc., plus 25c per cwt. for del.

#### \*Fresh Pork and Pork Products

Reg. pork loins, und. 12 lbs.	25%
Picnics .....	25%
Tenderloins, 10-lb. cartons .....	22%
Tenderloins, loose .....	20%
Skinned shdls., bone in .....	20%
Spareribs, under 3 lbs. ....	20%
Boston butts, 4/8 lbs. ....	20%
Boneless butts, c. t. ....	20%
Neck bones .....	4%
Pigs' feet .....	4%
Kidneys .....	10%
Livers, unblemished .....	12%
Brains .....	11%
Ears .....	6%
Snouts, lean out .....	6%
Snouts, lean in .....	7%
Heads .....	8%
Chitterlings .....	8%
Tidbits, hind feet .....	8%

\*Prices carlot and loose basis.

#### WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS

Fancy regular hams, 14/18 lbs., parchment paper .....	25%
Fancy skinned hams, 14/18 lbs., parchment paper .....	25%
Fancy bacon, brisket off, bacon, 8 lb. down, wrap .....	25%
Square cut seedless bacon, 8 lb. down, wrap .....	25%
Beef sets, smoked .....	25%
Inside, D Grade .....	25%
Outside, D Grade .....	25%
Knuckles, D Grade .....	25%

Quotations on pork items are less, wrapped, f.o.b. Chicago, subject to OPA quantity differentials.

#### \*VINEGAR PICKLED PRODUCTS

Pork feet, 200-lb. bbl. ....	10.50
Regular tripe, 200-lb. bbl. ....	27.00
Honey, triple, 200-lb. bbl. ....	31.00

#### \*BARRELED PORK AND BEEF

Clear fat back pork: .....	
70-90 pieces .....	\$22.50
80-100 pieces .....	22.50
100-125 pieces .....	22.50
Clear plate pork, 25-35 pieces .....	25.00
Brisket pork .....	26.00
Plate beef, 200 lb. bbls. ....	31.00
Ex. plate beef, 200 lb. bbls. ....	31.00

For prices on sales to War Procurement Agencies, see Amendment 25 to RMPR 148, effective May 26, 1945.

\*Quot. on beef items include permitted additions for zone 5, plus 25c per cwt. for del.

##### †Veal—Hide on

Choice carcass .....	20%
Good carcass .....	19%
Choice saddles .....	23%

\*Veal prices include permitted addition for Zone 5, 25c per cwt. for double wrapping and 25c per cwt. for delivery.

##### \*Beef Products

Brains .....	7%
Hearts, cap off .....	15%
Tongues, fresh or froz. ....	22%
Tongues, can., fresh or froz. ....	16%
Sweetbreads .....	23%
Ox-tails, under 1/2 lb. ....	8%
Tripe, scalied .....	4%
Tripe, cooked .....	8%
Livers, unblemished .....	23%
Kidneys .....	11%

##### \*Veal and Lamb Products

Brains .....	9%
Calf livers, Type A .....	40%
Sweetbreads, Type A .....	39%
Lamb tongues .....	15%

\*Prices carlot and loose basis. For lots under 500 lbs. add \$0.625. For packing in shipping containers, add per cwt. in 5 lb. containers (sweetbreads, brains & cutlets only) \$2.00.

\*Quot. on pork items are for less than 5,000 lb. lots and include all permitted additions, except boxing and loc. del.

#### SAUSAGE MATERIALS

Carlot basis, Chgo. zone, loose basis.	
Reg. pork trim. (50% fat) .....	10
Sp. lean pork trim. 85% .....	10
Ex. lean pork trim. 95% .....	10
Pork cheek meat .....	10
Pork livers, unblemished .....	10
Boneless bull meat .....	10
Boiled meat chucks .....	10
Shank meat .....	10
Beef trimmings .....	10
Dressed canners .....	10
Dressed cutter cows .....	10
Dressed bologna bulls .....	10
Pork tongues .....	10

### DRY SAUSAGE

Cervelat, dry, in hog bungs	.58
Thuringer	.31
Farmer	.41
Holsteiner	.41
B. C. Salami, semi-dry	.54
B. C. Salami, semi-dry	.54
Mortadella, semi-dry	.53
Cappicola (cooked)	.43 1/2
Prosciutto	.37 1/2

### DOMESTIC SAUSAGE

(Quotations cover Type 2, except where otherwise noted.)

Pork sausage, hog casings Type 1	1.29 1/2
Frankfurts, in sheep casings	.28 1/2
Frankfurts, in hog casings	.25 1/2
Bologna, natural casings	.23 1/2
Bologna, artificial casings	.22 1/2
Liver saus., fr. beef casings	.24 1/2
Liver saus., fr. hog casings	.24 1/2
Smoked liver saus., hog bungs	.24 1/2
Blow cheese	.20
New Eng. natural casings	.38 1/2
Minced lunch, natural casings	.25 1/2
Blood and blood	.20
Blood sausage	.24
Saus.	.20
Polish sausage	.28 1/2

\*Prices based on zone 5, plus \$1.50 per cwt. for sales to retailers and purveyors of meats where no loc. del. is made. Prices include boxing or packaging costs.

### CURING MATERIALS

	Cwt.
Nitrate of soda (Chgo. w/hs)	8.75
is 425-lb. bbls., del. f.o.b. N. Y.	
Saltpeter, n. ton, f.o.b. N. Y.	8.00
Dbl. refined gran.	8.00
Small crystals	12.00
Medium crystals	13.00
Large crystals	14.00
Pure rfd. gran. nitrate of soda	4.00
Pure rfd. powdered nitrate of soda	unquoted
Salt, in min. car of 80,000 lbs.	
only, f.o.b. Chgo., per ton:	
Granulated, kiln dried	9.70
Medium, kiln dried	12.70
Rock, bulk, 40 ton cars	8.80
Spices	
New, 90 basis, f.o.b.	
New Orleans	4.00
Standard gran., f.o.b. refiners (2%)	5.50
Packers' curing sugar, 250 lb. bags f.o.b. Reserve, La.	5.15
Less 2%	
Dextrose, in car lots, per cwt. (cotton)	4.80
in paper bags	4.75

### SPICES

(Basic Chgs., orig. bbls. bags, bales.)	Whole	Ground
Allspice, prime	25	30 1/2
Reefited	20	31 1/2
Chill powder	41	
Cloves, Amboyna	40	46
Ginger, Jam., unbl.	28	31
Zanzibar	23	27
Mace, fcy. Banda	1.05	1.19
East Indies	95	1.10
E. & W. I. Blend	34	
Mustard flour, fcy.	22	
W. Ind. Nutmeg	55	
Paprika, Spanish	55	
Pepper, Cayenne	25	
Red No. 1	44	
Black Malabar	13 1/2	
Black Lampung	12	13 1/2
Pepper, Packers	15 1/2	15 1/2

### SAUSAGE CASINGS

(Prices quoted to manufacturers of sausage.)

#### Beef casings:

Domestic rounds, 1% to 1 1/4 in., 150 pack	.20
Domestic rounds, over 1 1/4 in., 150 pack	.35
Export rounds, wide, over 1 1/4 in.	.45
Export rounds, medium, 1% to 1 1/4 in.	.33
Export rounds, narrow, 1% in. under	.34
No. 1 weasands	.6
No. 2 weasands	.4
No. 1 bungs	.16
No. 2 bungs	.10
Medium sewing, 1% in.	.05
Middle select, wide, 2 1/2 in.	.65
Middle select, extra, 2 1/2 in.	.85
Middle select, extra, 2 1/2 in.	1.00
Middle select, extra, 2 1/2 in. & up	1.25
Dried or salted bladders, per piece:	
12-15-in. wide, flat	.74 @ 9
10-12-in. wide, flat	.4 @ 6 1/2
8-10-in. wide, flat	.25 @ 3 1/2
6-8-in. wide, flat	.2 @ 2 1/2

#### Hog casings:

Extra narrow, 29 mm. & down	2.40
Narrow medium, 29 1/2	2.40
mm.	2.40
Medium, 32 @ 25 mm.	2.10
Medium, 35 @ 33 mm.	1.80 @ 1.90
Wide, 38 @ 45 mm.	1.55 @ 1.65
Extra wide, 43 mm.	1.45 @ 1.60
Export bungs	.22
Large prime bungs	.18
Medium prime bungs	.11
Small prime bungs	.08
Middles, per set	.21

	Ground	Whole	for Saus.
Caraway seed	1.00	1.15	
*Comino seed	.23	.26	
Mustard sd., fcy. yel.	.25	..	
American	15 1/2	..	
Marjoram, Chilean	.35	.40	
Oregano	.18	.16	

\*Nominal.

### OLEOMARGARINE

White domestic, vegetable	19
White animal fat	16 1/2
Water churned pastry	18 1/2
Milk churned pastry	18 1/2
Vegetable type	Unquoted

### VEGETABLE OILS

White, deodorized, summer oil, in tank cars, del'd Chicago	14.68
Yellow, deodorized, salad or winterized oil, in tank cars, del'd Chicago	15.00
Ray soap stocks:	
Cents per lb. del'd, in tank cars.	
Cottonseed foots, basis 50% T.F.A.	
Midwest and West Coast	31%
East	3%
Corn foots, basis 50% T.F.A.	
Midwest	3%
East	3%
Soybean foots, basis 50% T.F.A.	
Midwest and West Coast	3%
East	3%
Soybean oils, in tanks, f.o.b. mills	11%
Corn oil, in tanks, f.o.b. mills	12%
Manufacturer to jobber prices, f.o.b.	

## SAVE MONEY WITH NIAGARA EQUIPMENT

NIAGARA Air Conditioning Fan Coolers and Spray Coolers cut costs of freezing, pre-cooling and storage in packing plant applications. Their use saves weight and value in foods because they prevent the cooling process from drying out the products.

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\* District Engineers in Principal Cities

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## MARKET PRICES *New York*

### DRESSED BEEF CARCASSES

#### City Dressed

Steer, heifer, choice	22
Steer, heifer, good	21
Steer, heifer, commercial	19
Steer, heifer, utility	17
Cow, commercial	19

The above quotations do not include charges for koshering but do include 50c per cwt. for delivery.

### KOSHER BEEF CUTS

Steer, hfr., trl., choice	21 1/4
Steer, hfr., trl., good	20 1/4
Steer, hfr., trl., commercial	19 1/4
Steer, hfr., trl., utility	17 1/4
Steer, hfr., reg. chf., choice	24
Steer, hfr., reg. chf., good	22 1/2
Steer, hfr., reg. chf., commercial	21 1/4
Steer, hfr., reg. chf., utility	18 1/2

Above quot. include permitted add. for Zone 9, plus \$1.50 per cwt. for koshering plus 50c per cwt. for loc. del.

Steer, hfr., rib, choice	25 1/4
Steer, hfr., rib, good	24 1/2
Steer, hfr., rib, commercial	22 1/2
Steer, hfr., rib, utility	20
Steer, hfr., loin, choice	31
Steer, hfr., loin, good	29 1/4
Steer, hfr., loin, commercial	24 1/4
Steer, hfr., loin, utility	21 1/4

Above prices are for Zone 9, plus 50c per cwt. for del. Additions for kosher cuts, where permitted, are not included in prices.

### FRESH PORK CUTS

Western	
Pork loins, fresh, 12 lbs. dn.	25
Shoulders, regular	22
Butts, regular 3/8 lbs.	26 1/2
Hams, regular, under 14 lbs.	23 1/2
Hams, regular, fresh, under 14 lbs.	23 1/2
Pork trim, ex. lean	25 1/2
Pork trimmings, regular	19 1/2
Spareribs, medium	15 1/2
City	
Pork loins, fr., 10/12 lbs.	26 1/2
Shoulders, regular	23 1/2
Butts, boneless, C. T.	32
Hams, regular, under 14 lbs.	23 1/2
Hams, sknd., under 14 lbs.	25 1/2
Plaices, bone in	23 1/2
Pork trim, ex. lean	22
Pork trim, regular	19 1/2
Spareribs, medium	16 1/2
Boston butts, 3/8 lbs.	28

### COOKED HAMS

Cooked hams, skin on, fatted,	
8/down	43
Cooked hams, skinless, fatted,	
8/down	46 1/4

### \*SMOKED MEATS

Reg. hams, under 14 lbs.	25
Reg. hams, 14-18 lbs.	25
Reg. hams, over 18 lbs.	25
Skd. hams, under 14 lbs.	25
Skd. hams, 14/18 lbs.	25
Skd. hams, over 18 lbs.	25
Plaices, bone in	25
Bacon, Western, 8/12 lbs.	25
Bacon, city, 8/12 lbs.	25
Beef tongues, light	25
Beef tongues, heavy	25

\*Quotations on pork items are for less than 5,000 lb. lots and include all permitted additions.

### DRESSED HOGS

Hogs, gd. & ch. hd. on, lf. fat in,	
Nov. 14, under 80 lbs.	21 1/4
8 to 99 lbs.	21 1/4
100 to 119 lbs.	20 1/2
120 to 139 lbs.	19 1/2
137 to 153 lbs.	19 1/2
154 to 171 lbs.	19 1/2
172 to 188 lbs.	19 1/2

### \*DRESSED VEAL

#### Hide off

Choice, 50@275 lbs.	210
Good, 50@275 lbs.	210
Commercial, 50@275 lbs.	190
Utility, 50@275 lbs.	170

\*Quot. are for zone 9 and include 50c for del. An additional 1/4 per cwt. permitted if wrapped in stockinet.

### DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS

Lamb, choice	27 1/2
Lamb, good	25 1/2
Lamb, commercial	25 1/2
Mutton, good & choice	14 1/2
Mutton, utility & call.	13 1/2

\*Quotations are for Zone 9.

### FANCY MEATS

Tongues, Type A	20 1/2
Sweetbreads, beef, Type A	24 1/2
Sweetbreads, veal, Type A	41 1/2
Beef kidneys	12 1/2
Lamb fries, per lb.	20 1/2
Livers, beef, Type A	30 1/2
Oxtails, under 1/2 lb.	9 1/2

Prices 1. c. 1. and loose basis for zone 9. For lots under 500 lbs., add \$0.625.

### BUTCHERS' FAT

Sop fat	\$.33 25 per cwt.
Breast fat	4.25 per cwt.
Edible suet	4.75 per cwt.
Inedible suet	4.75 per cwt.

## CHICAGO PROVISION SHIPMENTS

Provision shipments from Chicago for the week ended November 10, 1945, were reported as follows:

Week	Previous week	Year ago
Nov. 10		
Cured meats, pounds	18,829,000	18,821,000
Fresh meats, pounds	31,240,000	40,655,000
Lard, pounds	2,722,000	3,320,000

## BEEF...HOG...CALF...SHEEP TROLLEYS

St. John Trolleys are sturdily constructed..smoothly finished..will not climb curves or switches..run equally well on either 3/8" or 1/2" track.

We will be glad to send you our Circular N17  
which gives specifications and prices.



# CHICAGO PROVISION MARKETS

From the National Provisioner Daily Market Service

## CASH PRICES

CARLOT TRADING LOOSE, BASIS  
F.O.B. CHICAGO OR CHICAGO  
BASIS

THURSDAY, NOV. 15, 1945

### REGULAR HAMS

Fresh or Frozen

## BELLIES (Square Cut Seedless)

Fresh or Frozen Cured

Under 8 ..... 18 19

8-12 ..... 17 18 1/2

12-16 ..... 16 17

16-20 ..... 15 16 1/2

20-22 ..... 15 16

REGULAR HAMS

Fresh or Frozen

S.P. D. S. BELLIES

Clear Rib

8-10 ..... 22 1/2 15 15

10-12 ..... 22 1/2 20 25

12-14 ..... 22 1/2 25 30

14-16 ..... 22 1/2 30-35

BOILING HAMS

Fresh or Frozen

S.P. 35-40

40-50 ..... 15 15

SKINNED HAMS

Fresh or Frozen

S.P. 16-20

20-25 ..... 14 1/2 14 1/2

25 and up ..... 14 1/2

SKINNED HAMS

Fresh or Frozen

S.P. 6-8

8-10 ..... 11 11

10-12 ..... 11 11

12-14 ..... 11 1/2 11 1/2

14-16 ..... 11 1/2 11 1/2

16-18 ..... 12 12

18-20 ..... 12 12

20-25 ..... 12 12

PICNICS

Fresh or Frozen

S.P. OTHER D.S. MEATS

Fresh or Frozen Cured

Regular plates 11 1/2 11 1/2

Clear plates 10 1/2 10 1/2

Jowl joints 10 1/2 10 1/2

Square jowls 11 1/2 12 1/2

## FUTURE PRICES

TUESDAY, NOV. 13, THROUGH  
THURSDAY, NOV. 15, 1945

LARD Open High Low Close  
May ..... 13.50b  
July ..... 13.50b  
Sept. ..... 13.50b  
Oct. ..... No bids or offerings

## WEEK'S LARD PRICES

Prices of prime steam lard for the week are reported as follows:

P. S. Lard	P. S. Lard	Raw
Tierces	Loose	Leaf
Nov. 12 ..... 13.80b	12.80b	12.75b
Nov. 13 ..... 13.80b	12.80b	12.75b
Nov. 14 ..... 13.80b	12.80b	12.75b
Nov. 15 ..... 13.80b	12.80b	12.75b
Nov. 16 ..... 13.80b	12.80b	12.75b

## Packers' Wholesale Prices

Refined lard tierces, f.o.b.	Chicago C. L.	14.55
Kettle rend. tierces, f.o.b.	Chicago C. L.	15.05
Leaf, kettle rend. tierces,	f.o.b. Chicago C. L.	15.05
Neutral tierces, f.o.b.	Chicago C. L.	15.55
Shortening tierces, (North)	c.a.f.	16.50
Shortening tierces, (South)	c.a.f.	16.25

## ST. LOUIS HOGS IN OCTOBER

Receipts, weights and range of top prices for hogs at St. Louis National Stock Yards, Ill., for October, 1945, with comparisons, reported by H. L. Sparks & Co., were:

Oct., 1945	Oct., 1944
Total receipts ..... 80,872	194,371
Average weight, lbs. ..... 232	213
Top prices:	
Highest ..... \$14.80	\$14.70
Lowest ..... 14.70	13.75
Average cost ..... 14.77	14.53

## FERTILIZER PRICES

BASIS NEW YORK DELIVERY

### Ammoniates

Ammonium sulphate, bulk, per ton, basis ex-vessel Atlantic ports ..... \$29.20

Blood, dried, 16% per unit ..... 5.53

Underground fish scrap, dried, 11% ammonia, 16% B.P.L., f.o.b. fish factory ..... 4.75 & 10c

Fish meal, foreign, 11 1/2% ammonia, 10% B.P.L., c.i.f. spot ..... 55.00

November shipment ..... 55.00

Fish scrap (acidulated), 7% ammonia, 3% A.P.A., f.o.b. fish factories ..... 4.00 & 50c

Soda nitrate, per net ton, bulk, ex-vessel Atlantic and Gulf ports ..... 30.00

in 200-lb. bags ..... 32.40

in 100-lb. bags ..... 33.00

Fertilizer tankage, ground, 10% ammonia, 10% B.P.L., bulk ..... 4.25 & 10c

Feeding tankage, unground, 10-12% ammonia, 15 1/2% B.P.L., bulk ..... 5.53

### Phosphates

Bone meal, steam, 3 and 50 bags, per ton, f.o.b. works. .... \$42.00

Bone meal, raw, 4 1/2% and 50%, 5 bags, per ton, f.o.b. works. 40.00

Superphosphate, bulk, f.o.b. Baltimore, 19% per unit. .... .65

### Dry Rendered Tankage

45/50% protein, unground. .... \$1.25

## CORN-HOG RATIO

For the week ended November 10 at Chicago, hog-corn price ratio based on all hog purchases was 12.8 and based on barrows and gilts was 12.9. No. 3 yellow corn on that date was \$1.155 per bu. A year earlier the ratio for all purchases was 13.0 and for barrows and gilts was 13.0. No. 3 yellow corn was quoted at \$1.105.



## Save Time and Money on These 3 Vital Sanitation Cleaning Jobs

Efficient equipment sanitation is assured by the regular use of scientifically formulated Oakite cleaning compounds because of their outstanding ability to lift residual grease and dirt from metal or wood surfaces . . . do it in less time and with less manual effort.

Here is a trio of commonly recurring tasks where, for example, Oakite materials and widely-used methods can insure worthwhile savings in time, effort and money.

## CLEANING BELLY BOXES

To remove long-standing accumulations of corrosive salts and other insoluble deposits from tinned or galvanized belly boxes apply recommended solution of Oakite Compound No. 84. Then rinse thoroughly and wipe dry. Equipment is restored to excellent condition for re-use.

## REMOVING RUST FROM TROLLEYS

A simple, effective way to derust trolleys is by immersing them in a solution of Oakite Compound No. 32. After the requisite soak in this specially designed acid-type material, rinse and neutralize. This widely-accepted Oakite derusting material is far safer to use than raw commercial acids.

## CLEANING HAM BOILERS

When you use Oakite materials specially designed for removing cooked-on meat juices, fats and other deposits from aluminum or Monel ham boilers, you obtain these important advantages; effective, fast, economical cleaning; you avoid pitting and corrosion. A specific recommendation for correct materials used here depends on nature of metal surfaces. This subject is completely covered in the Oakite Digest (see below).

## Write Today

## For FREE Digest

These 3 cleaning jobs, along with 74 others, are fully covered in a 24 page Oakite Digest specially prepared to help speed up and simplify plant sanitation . . . to help put it on a low-cost basis. Send for your FREE copy TODAY!

## ASK US ABOUT CLEANING

### Hog Dehairing Machines

• Cutting Tables

• Conveyors

### Smoke House Drip Pans

• Cutters, Grinders

• Mixers, Kettles

### Trolleys, All Types

• Gambrel Sticks

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Technical Service Representatives in All Principal Cities of the United States and Canada

**OAKITE** *Specialized* **CLEANING**

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# BY-PRODUCTS—FATS—OILS

## TALLOWS AND GREASES

**TALLOWS AND GREASES.**—Continued heavy slaughter of cattle coupled with a marked increase in processing of hogs has put production of both tallow and greases at a much higher level than at any time in months. However, producers are still working to supply a heavy backlog of orders and it will be some time before any surplus is noticeable. Prices for all grades are expected to remain at full ceiling prices, and if ceilings are removed next year prices for some items would probably advance. Production, however, from domestic materials probably will be slightly larger in 1946 than in 1945, but no major decline in either fats or oils prices is likely even in 1947, unless a general business recession occurs. With output of tallow and greases running heavier, smaller users are able to fill long-standing orders, but there are very few users who have stockpiles completed.

While there was a fair movement of better grades of tallow and greases this week, sales of lower grades were more numerous than in some time. Grease sales included brown at 7½c; yellow, 8½c; B-white, 8½c; A-white, 8½c, and choice white, 8½c. Included in tallow sales was fancy at 8½c; choice 8½c; special, 8½c; No. 1, 8½c, and No. 2 at 8½c.

**NEATSFOOT OIL.**—The neatsfoot oil market is still rather uneven, but quotations are unchanged with production and offerings running light.

**STEARINE.**—This market continues bare of offerings. Quotations unchanged.

**OLEO OIL.**—Full ceiling bids are made at all times, but no sales are reported.

**GREASE OIL.**—Demand is strong with supplies fairly light. No. 1 oil is 14c; prime burning, 15½c, and acidless tallow oil, 13½c.

## VEGETABLE OILS

There appears to be a slightly better volume of trading in vegetable oils, but most of the business is being done in a quiet way and details are lacking. Demand for other than civilian use is dropping off slightly and crushers are able to make more liberal offerings to the regular trade. Meanwhile, predictions have been made that the soybean acreage and production may decline in 1946 as a result of shifts to other crops. A 5 to 10 per cent smaller crop than in 1945 would bring supplies of edible fats and oils into balance with probable demand at 1945 prices. The National Renderers Association asserts that the United States may have a net import balance in fats and oils in 1946 for the first time since 1941. However, it will be 1947 at the earliest before world export supplies approach the prewar level.

**SOYBEAN OIL.**—Movement of soybeans to market has passed the peak and lighter marketings are expected from now on. Buyers of oil continue to place bids for future delivery, but most crushers are reluctant to do other than spot or 30-day delivery business. Most of the business this week was reported from west of the Mississippi river with a little trading completed in the South. Crude in tankcars continues to be quoted at 11½c, Decatur.

**PEANUT OIL.**—There is more trading in peanut oil than has been the case in several years. However, demand is far greater than supplies and the market is well sold up.

**OLIVE OIL.**—No trading in olive oil due to lack of supplies.

**COTTONSEED OIL.**—Ceiling bids are made for cottonseed oil futures delivery, but sales are lacking. The spot market is also quiet due to lack of supplies, although some quiet trading is indicated. A heavy backlog of orders is still on hand.

## BY-PRODUCTS MARKETS

### Blood

Unit  
per ton

Unground, loose ..... \$3.50

Digester Feed Tankage Materials

Unground, per unit ammonia ..... \$1.50  
Liquid stick, tank cars ..... 2.00

### Packinghouse Feeds

Carbs.  
per ton

65% digester tankage, bulk ..... \$76.00  
60% digester tankage, bulk ..... 71.00  
55% digester tankage, bulk ..... 65.00  
50% digester tankage, bulk ..... 60.00  
45% digester tankage, bulk ..... 54.00  
50% meat, bone meal scraps, bulk ..... 70.00  
†Blood-meal ..... 50.00  
Special steam bone-meal ..... 50.00 @ \$5.00

\*Based on 15 units of ammonia.

### Bone Meal (Fertilizer Grades)

Per ton

Steam, ground, 3 & 50 ..... 35.00 @ \$16.00  
Steam, ground, 2 & 26 ..... 35.00 @ \$14.00

### Fertilizer Materials

Per ton

High grade tankage, ground ..... \$3.85 @ 4.00  
10@11% ammonia ..... 3.85 @ 4.00  
Bone tankage, unground, per ton ..... 20.00 @ \$1.00  
Hoof meal ..... 4.25 @ 4.50

### Dry Rendered Tankage

Per ton

Hard pressed and expeller unground ..... \$1.25  
\*55% protein or less ..... 1.25  
\*55 to 75% protein ..... 1.25

### Gelatine and Glue Stocks

Per cwt.

Calf trimmings (limed) ..... \$1.00  
Hide trimmings (green salted) ..... .90  
Sinews and pizzles (green, salted) ..... .90  
Per ton

Cattle jaws, skulls and knuckles ..... .90  
Pig skin scraps and trim, per lb. ..... 7.50 @ 4.50

\*Denotes ceiling price, f.o.b. shipping point.

### Bones and Hoofs

Per ton

Round shins, heavy ..... \$10.00 @ \$10.00  
light ..... 7.50 @ 7.50  
Flat shins, heavy ..... 6.00 @ 6.00  
light ..... 5.50 @ 5.50  
Blades, buttocks, shoulders & thighs ..... 6.25 @ \$6.00  
Hoofs, white ..... nominal  
Hoofs, house ran, assorted ..... 40.00 @ \$5.00  
Junk bones ..... 20.00

\*Delivered Chicago.

### Animal Hair

Winter coll dried, per ton ..... \$10.00  
Summer coll dried, per ton ..... 35.00 @ \$7.50  
Winter processed, black, lb ..... 8  
Winter processed, gray, lb ..... 8  
Cattle switches ..... 4 @ 45

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# HIDES AND SKINS

Domestic hide markets quiet, awaiting new buying permits Nov. 26—All hides except small packer and country bulls quotable at ceiling.

## Chicago

**HIDES.**—The packer hide market was in a closely sold up position when the hide trading permits expired on Nov. 10. The next buying permits are scheduled to be released on Nov. 26, and prospects are that the demand for packer stock will result in trading very soon after the permits are valid. All packer hides moved at full ceiling prices during the last trading period and traders reported an acute shortage of heavy steers, particularly natives.

The small packer market was also well sold up at the ceiling of 15c flat, trimmed, for all-weight native steers and cows, and 14c for brands. Bulls, however, where included in a small way with other hides, were discounted 1/2c, not being suitable for the needs of the class of tanners buying small packer stock. Quite a few additional permits were issued, particularly to upper leathers tanners, and not all of these seem to have been filled.

The Pacific Coast market was also left closely sold up at the local ceiling

of 13 1/2c, flat, for steers and cows, f.o.b. shipping points.

Collections in the country market have not shown as much increase as had been expected and the market is in an improved position, according to traders. Country all-weights of not over 45-47 lb. avge. were in good demand, especially if free of renderers, and salable at the ceiling of 15c flat, trimmed, or 14c untrimmed, with brands at a cent less. Heavier average stock is moving in a good way for export at about a half-cent under the ceiling, with brands and bulls out, and holdings of country stock are reported light. Small lots of country bulls were draggy, however, and moved at 9 1/2@10c.

Inspected cattle slaughter set a new all-time record for the month of October, with 1,583,697 head reported, as against 1,357,682 for Sept., and 1,456,572 for Oct. 1944; total for first ten months this year also set a new record for the period at 12,012,785 head, as compared with 11,349,854 for same time 1944.

According to the U.S.D.A. report on the cattle feeding situation as of Nov. 1, more cattle will be fed for market both in the eleven corn belt states and in outside feeding states than were fed last year, with the total on feed Jan. 1

expected to be near a record. Shipments of stocker and feeder cattle into the Corn Belt States in October were the largest on record for the month, totaling 669,000 head, or an increase of 27 percent over the 525,000 reported for Oct. 1944. The largest previous October number was 610,000 in 1940. If these cattle move through normal channels, a fair supply of heavy hides is assured for the late Winter months when they move to market.

**FOREIGN WET SALTED HIDES.**—In the South American market, late last week Sweden bought 5,000 Anglo steers; 1,000 Smithfield Corp. light steers and 1,000 Nacional bulls sold to the States; and 5,000 Sansinena heavy steers and 1,000 Anglo reject steers went to Europe. Early this week, Belgium bought 3,000 Anglo steers and 2,000 B.A. Province cows; 2,700 Sansinena light steers went to buyers who act for both England and Canada, and the same buyers later took 2,100 Sansinena reject steers, 2,000 LaPlata light steers, and 1,750 LaPlata and 800 Rosa Fe reject light steers.

**CALF AND KIPSKINS.**—Light calfskins were in short supply last month, with an acute demand in all quarters; kipskins were more plentiful in a seasonal way but demand was in excess of supply and all skins, packer, city and country, moved at full ceiling prices.

**SHEEPSKINS.**—Dry pelts are quiet and nominal around 24@24 1/2c per lb.

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Chgo. basis. Good active inquiry for shearlings but production comparatively light in all sections; total of eight cars reported in a range of \$2.00@2.15 for No. 1's, \$1.15@1.20 for No. 2's, and 90@95c for No. 3's, working mostly toward the top. Fall clips reported moving at \$2.30@2.35 for straight run, and up to \$2.55 selected in a smaller way. Pickled skins quotable at \$7.75@8.00 per doz. packer production and kept sold ahead on basis of individual ceilings by grades. Sales of packer wool pelts recently are credited around \$2.90@2.95 per cwt. liveweight basis for westerns and natives together but Texas and Colorados out; some quote Texas and Colorados out; some packers quote native pelts around 20c less per cwt.

### CHICAGO HIDE MOVEMENT

Receipts of hides at Chicago for the week ended Nov. 10, 1945, were 8,372,000 lbs.; previous week 8,124,000 lbs.; same week last year, 4,370,000 lbs. January 1 to date, 313,665,000 lbs.; same period a year earlier, receipts were 260,644,000 lbs.

Shipments of hides from Chicago for week ended Nov. 10, 1945, were 0,000,000 lbs.; previous week 5,027,000 lbs.; same week last year 4,867,000 lbs. January 1 to date, 200,997,000 lbs.; compared with 191,485,000 lbs. the same time a year ago.

# WEEK'S CLOSING MARKETS

### CHICAGO HIDE QUOTATIONS

#### PACKER HIDES

	Week ended Nov. 16, '45	Prev. week	Cor. week, 1944
Hvy. nat. stra.	@15%	@15½	@15½
Hvy. Tex. stra.	@14%	@14½	@14½
Hvy. butt			
brnd'd stra...	@14½	@14½	@14½
Hvy. Col. stra.	@14	@14	@14
Ext. light Tex. stra...	@15	@15	@15
Brnd'd cows...	@14½	@14½	@14½
Hvy. nat. cows...	@15½	@15½	@15½
Lt. nat. cows...	@15½	@15½	@15½
Nat. bulls...	@12	@12	@12
Brnd'd bulls...	@11	@11	@11
Calfskins....	23½@27	23½@27	23½@27
Kips, nat...	@20	@20	@20
Kips, brnd'd...	@17½	@17½	@17½
Slunks, reg...	@1.10	@1.10	@1.10
Slunks, hrs...	@.55	@.55	@.55

#### CITY AND OUTSIDE SMALL PACKERS

Nat. all-wts...	@15	@15	@15
Brnd'd all-wts...	@14	@14	@14
Nat. bulls...	11 @11½	11 @11½	11 @11½
Brnd'd bulls...	10 @10½	10 @10½	10 @10½
Calfskins....	20½@23	20½@23	20½@23
Kips, nat...	@18	@18	@18
Slunks, reg...	@1.10	@1.10	@1.10
Slunks, hrs...	@.55	@.55	@.55

All packer hides and all calf and kipskins quoted on trimmed, selected basis; small packer hides quoted flat, trimmed; all slunks quoted flat.

#### COUNTRY HIDES

Hvy. stra.....	14½@15	14½@15	@15
Hvy. cows.....	14½@15	14½@15	@15
Bulls.....	@15	@15	@15
Extremes.....	@15	@15	@15
Bulls.....	9½@10	9½@10	9½@10
Calfskins....	16 @18	16 @18	16 @18
Kipskins...	@16	@16	@16
Horeskins....	6.50@8.00	6.50@8.00	6.25@7.85

All country hides and skins quoted on flat basis.

Pkr. shearlgs...	2.10@2.15	2.10@2.15	1.50@2.15
Dry pelts.....	24 @24½	24 @23	25 @25½

#### SHEEPSKINS

### FRIDAY'S CLOSING

#### Provisions

The increase in live hog runs continues to make more pork available, but packers are still working on a backlog of orders and market offerings are thin. Part car lots are the order in most trades and demand is unsatisfied. Full ceiling prices are quoted on all items.

#### Cottonseed Oil

December 14.31n; March 14.31n; May 14.10b; July 14.00b; Sept. 13.90b. No sales.

### USDA WILL REPORT STOCKS OF COMMODITIES IT OWNS

Basic commodities inventory held domestically by the U. S. Department of Agriculture on September 30 included 17,548,390 lbs. of vegetable oils, 1944; 95,292,000 lbs. of coconut oil; 8,516,000 lbs. of cottonseed oil and around 80,000,000 lbs. of various foreign and domestic vegetable and fish oils. The basic commodity inventory principally covers products acquired by the Department in carrying out price support commitments, or those held as collateral for commodity loans.

General commodities inventory of the Department includes food and other agricultural products bought in the past by the Office of Supply in connection with lend-lease, etc. This inventory on September 30 included 45,245,560 lbs. of oleomargarine, shortening, soap, vegetable oils and marine animal oils. The general commodities inventory also included on that date 54,388,454 lbs. of lard and other animal fats and 54,304,980 lbs. of canned meats. Total meat industry products in inventory on September 30 amounted to 124,900,426 lbs., including the items of lard and canned meats listed above.

### Cattle Feeders Want Ceilings Lifted First

Officials of the newly-formed Illinois Cattle Feeders Association stated this week that government officials must set a definite date as to when ration points will be taken off meats, when price ceilings will be removed and when subsidies will be stopped.

Strother Jones, Sangamon county, Ill., president of the association, said that if subsidies are removed before ceilings, live prices will drop and farmers will unload stock now being fed. The result, he said, would be a meat famine next summer.

This new organization was formed November 1 and plans are under way to organize locals in all congressional districts of the state.

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Established 1915

## SLAUGHTER BY STATIONS

Livestock slaughter under federal inspection, during October, 1945, by stations:

		Cattle	Calves	Hogs	Sheep and Lambs
New York, Newark and Jersey					
City	60,549	46,750	115,754	260,030	
Baltimore & Phila.	27,416	5,200	59,520	14,418	
<b>NORTH ATLANTIC</b>					
New York, Newark and Jersey					
City	60,549	46,750	115,754	260,030	
Baltimore & Phila.	27,416	5,200	59,520	14,418	
<b>NORTH CENTRAL</b>					
City, Cleve. & Minneapolis	64,820	13,146	154,466	38,376	
Chicago	146,066	36,790	250,604	105,600	
St. Paul-Wis.	129,830	121,503	206,042	120,500	
St. Louis	94,621	70,247	142,144	97,451	
Sioux City	48,874	9,204	39,282	68,021	
Omaha	91,826	15,480	78,124	143,367	
Kansas City	131,093	61,194	81,626	130,058	
Iowa & S. Minn. <sup>2</sup>	60,398	35,335	409,102	172,759	
<b>SOUTHEAST<sup>4</sup></b>					
City	51,788	39,056	29,016	509	
<b>S. CENT.<sup>5</sup></b>					
West <sup>6</sup>	136,455	149,146	97,370	186,805	
<b>ROCKY MOUNTAIN<sup>7</sup></b>					
City	34,272	10,048	26,820	69,356	
PACIFIC <sup>8</sup>					
City	89,658	20,052	36,729	196,750	
Grand total—Oct.	1,583,697	876,597	2,329,666	2,018,282	
Grand total—Sept.	1,357,682	665,737	1,921,731	1,658,064	
Av. Oct. 5-yr. (1940-44)	1,218,337	639,062	4,402,358	2,126,338	

Other animals slaughtered during October 1945: Horses 7,214, Goats 615; October 1944: Horses 5,324, Goats 209. Percentages based on corresponding period of 1944, September 1945, and 5-yr. average.

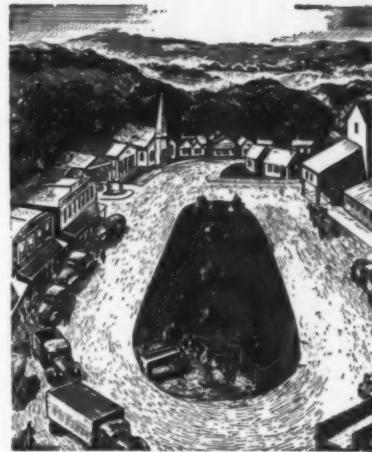
<sup>1</sup>Includes St. Paul, S. St. Paul, Newport, Minn., and Madison, Milwaukee, Wis. <sup>2</sup>Includes St. Louis Nat. Stock Yards, East St. Louis, Ill., and St. Louis, Mo. <sup>3</sup>Includes Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Fort Dodge, Mason City, Marshalltown, Ottumwa, Storm Lake, Waterloo, Iowa and Albert Lea, Austin, Minn. <sup>4</sup>Includes Birmingham, Dothan, Montgomery, Ala., Tallahassee, Fla., and Albany, Atlanta, Columbus, Moultrie, Thomasville, Tifton, Ga. <sup>5</sup>Includes S. St. Joseph, Mo., Wichita, Kan., Oklahoma City, Tulsa, and Fort Worth, Tex. <sup>6</sup>Includes Denver, Colo., and Ogden, Salt Lake City, Utah. <sup>7</sup>Includes Los Angeles, Vernon, San Francisco, San Jose, Sacramento, Vallejo, Calif.

## MORE LAMBS BEING FINISHED THIS WINTER IN CORN BELT STATES

About as many lambs will be finished in feed lots during the 1945-46 feeding season as in the 1944-45 period, but there will be a rather sharp reduction in the number finished on wheat pastures, the Department of Agriculture stated this week. The number of feed lot lambs in the Corn Belt states is expected to be larger this season than last, but the number in the western states may be smaller. The higher subsidy payments on heavy weight lambs may delay the movement out of feed lots, and the relative reduction in the number of lambs on feed January 1 may be less than the number fed during the season.

Shipments of feeder lambs to the Corn Belt in October were large, the second largest on record for the month. For the eight states with records that show the total inshipments, both from markets and direct, the October total was 1,072,000, compared with 923,000 in October last year—an increase of 16 per cent. The largest October movement was 1,080,000 head in 1940.

Available information early in November indicated that western Kansas wheat fields would have 25 to 35 per cent fewer lambs this year than last. The finishing of lambs on wheat pasture in Oklahoma and in the panhandle section of Texas is expected to be considerably reduced from last year.



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# LIVESTOCK MARKETS

*Weekly Review*

## October Slaughter of Cattle Exceeds All Previous Highs

October inspected slaughter of cattle in the United States at 1,583,697 head set a new all-time record and exceeded the previous record established a year ago by over 133,000 head. The year-to-date total is also above a year ago, and is greater than for any similar period in history, the Department of Agriculture revealed this week.

Cattle slaughter at inspected plants has been on the increase for four consecutive months, or since the grass season started in July. Slaughter has been heavy since that time, but the sharp increase in October kill was almost sensational. Slaughter is expected to remain heavy for the balance of the year and will probably continue so during the early part of 1946. Many cattle are on feed of soft corn now and are expected to move marketward early in the new year. New records during the first quarter of 1946 are believed possible.

### Record 10-Month Kill

In the first ten months of this year, a total of 12,012,785 head of cattle has been processed, compared with 11,349,854 a year ago. With kill remaining heavy in the final two months of this year, the 12 month total will be well over the 14,000,000 head mark.

Other classes of livestock were processed in greater volume than a month ago. Hog slaughter finally showed an increase with the total reaching 2,329,666 head, compared with 1,921,751 head a month earlier and 4,223,255 head a year ago. Further good gains in hog processing are expected for the remainder of this year as more spring

### FEDERALLY INSPECTED SLAUGHTER

	Cattle 1945	Cattle 1944
January	1,283,280	1,141,081
February	1,148,588	1,062,515
March	1,012,811	1,056,701
April	978,890	938,708
May	1,043,454	989,457
June	1,060,124	1,002,875
July	1,049,931	1,078,584
August	1,292,103	1,339,198
September	1,357,682	1,310,310
October	1,583,697	1,450,572
November	1,335,737	1,274,746
December	1,274,746	

	Hogs 1945	Hogs 1944
January	5,299,107	7,339,352
February	3,267,348	3,379,971
March	3,473,655	7,165,319
April	3,051,125	6,289,588
May	3,375,402	6,642,616
June	3,381,819	6,095,126
July	2,106,512	4,002,875
August	2,205,747	4,145,212
September	1,921,751	3,520,588
October	2,329,666	4,223,255
November	2,329,666	5,258,194
December	5,662,719	

	Sheep 1945	Sheep 1944
January	2,073,235	1,932,967
February	1,550,643	1,500,763
March	1,723,267	1,537,798
April	1,522,890	1,378,388
May	1,824,086	1,093,888
June	1,906,397	1,822,071
July	1,741,932	1,897,550
August	1,657,882	1,923,765
September	1,658,084	2,002,641
October	2,018,282	2,238,346
November	2,018,282	2,012,588
December	1,933,884	

	Calves 1945	Calves 1944
January	539,505	467,777
February	442,256	441,136
March	571,961	564,596
April	477,294	555,083
May	522,027	541,341
June	485,897	594,453
July	482,051	633,657
August	603,439	756,149
September	665,757	753,123
October	876,597	919,599
November	876,597	873,919
December	876,766	

	TEN MONTHS' TOTALS		
	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep
1945	12,012,785	31,073,084	17,642,276
1944	11,349,854	58,066,069	17,929,097
1943	9,236,685	48,892,861	18,734,907
1942	10,346,927	42,066,332	17,324,046
1941	9,000,625	36,192,220	15,129,657
1940	8,014,806	38,915,660	14,468,471
1939	7,835,584	31,694,605	14,383,531
1938	8,160,283	27,927,042	15,250,748
1937	8,354,274	24,388,937	14,546,064
1936	8,996,589	27,082,233	14,068,830

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farrowed pigs are shipped to market.

The sheep and lamb slaughter total rose sharply after showing signs of tapering off some during the earlier part of this year. October kill reached a mark of 2,018,282 head, compared with 1,658,084 head for the previous month and 2,238,346 head a year ago. However, the year-to-date total of 17,642,276 head is only slightly under the comparable total for last year.

Calf kill in October was 876,597 head, compared with 665,757 head a month earlier and the record 919,599 head slaughtered in October a year ago.

### Entries Heavy For Chicago Stock Show

Stockmen and farm youths from 15 states and Canada have made entries for the fat stock show to be held at the Chicago Stock Yards, December 1 to 6. Known as the Chicago Market Fat Stock and Carlot Competition, it is the fourth year, and the last, that this event will have served as a wartime substitute for the International Live Stock Exposition, held annually in Chicago from 1900 through 1941 during the first week of December. The full International will again be held next year, said B. H. Heide, general manager of the Exposition.

Competition in the coming fat stock show will consist of all the classes of the type that were featured in past years at the International, including steers, lambs, and swine shown by farm youths. It is reported that the junior classes this year will be the largest ever seen at a Chicago show. The entry of 1,646 steers in the junior division alone is nearly 1,000 animals over last year, the previous high, show officials state. Boys and girls have also listed 20 pens of lambs and 81 market hogs of their own raising.

## Corn Belt Cattle Feeding Over Last Year's Large Total

**A**N INCREASE in the number of cattle fed during the coming winter feeding season over a year earlier is indicated by developments in the cattle feeding situation during October, the Department of Agriculture reported this week. It now seems probable that more cattle will be fed for market both in the 11 Corn Belt states and in feeding areas outside the Corn Belt than were fed last year, with the total on feed January 1, 1946, near a record number. The unusually keen demand for feeder cattle evidenced in October is expected to continue through November and December and, if cattle are available, the movement into feeding areas will continue large.

### Feeder Shipments Heavy

Shipments of stocker and feeder cattle into the Corn Belt states during October this year were the largest on record for the month. In the eight states for which records of total inshipments are available the aggregate this year was 669,000 compared with 525,000 in October last year, an increase of 27 per cent. The largest previous October number was 610,000 in 1940. The three leading states—Iowa, Illinois and Nebraska—all had record numbers for Oc-

tober. The increase over October last year was in both shipments from markets and directs. Records of market shipments indicate that October shipments into other Corn Belt states were larger than last year.

In addition to the large shipments into the Corn Belt states this year there has also been a heavy intra-state movement of feeder cattle from growing to feeding areas in South Dakota and Nebraska.

Reports from feeding states outside the Corn Belt indicate that more cattle will be fed in these states this coming winter than were fed last winter. A reduction in feeding operations in the four southwestern states of Oklahoma, Texas, New Mexico and Arizona is expected in view of the reduction in the production of cottonseed, bundle feeds and grain sorghums and the late winter wheat pastures. In all other western states as many or more cattle will be fed. Increased supplies of sugar beet feeds and barley and a considerable acreage of soft corn will encourage increased cattle feeding in Colorado. Unusually heavy inshipments of cattle into California from other states from August to October indicate a substantial increase in cattle feeding in that state. Shipments of feeder cattle into the Lancaster, Pa., area have been much larger this year than last.

The rather extensive frost damage to corn in leading Corn Belt feeding states in the latter part of September and

early October was reflected in an expanded demand for feeder cattle during October. As a result, there was not only a record movement of feeder cattle into these states in October, but prices of feeder cattle, declining since July, advanced during the month.

Since a relatively large number of cattle are being fed this year to help salvage frost damaged corn, it is to be expected that a larger than usual proportion of the cattle fed this season will be marketed during the winter months. Hence, rather large supplies of short-fed and only partly finished cattle are probable from December through February. On the other hand, records of shipments from four leading markets show much larger movement of feeder calves during the four months, July to October, this year than last, and the proportion of calves and of lightweight steers to total shipments from these markets was about average.

### LATE NEWS ————— ————— FLASHES

Washington reports indicate that another amendment to RMPR 148 will be issued shortly to clarify the application of the 75 per cent restriction on west bound pork shipments to make it cover pork moving in mixed carload lots with other meats.



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**LIVESTOCK PRICES AT LEADING MARKETS**

Livestock prices at five western markets on Nov. 15, 1945, reported by Office of Production & Marketing Administration:

**HOGS** (quotations based on hard hogs)

	Chicago	Nat. Stk. Yds.	Omaha	Kans. City	St. Paul
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**BARROWS AND GILTS:**

Good and Choice:

120-140 lbs....	\$14.00-14.55	\$14.80 only			
140-160 lbs....	14.50-14.85	14.80 only	\$14.50 only	\$14.25-14.55	\$14.60 only
160-180 lbs....	14.85 only	14.80 only	14.50 only	14.40-14.55	14.60 only
180-200 lbs....	14.85 only	14.80 only	14.50 only	14.55 only	14.60 only
200-220 lbs....	14.85 only	14.80 only	14.50 only	14.55 only	14.60 only
220-240 lbs....	14.85 only	14.80 only	14.50 only	14.55 only	14.60 only
240-270 lbs....	14.85 only	14.80 only	14.50 only	14.55 only	14.60 only
270-300 lbs....	14.85 only	14.80 only	14.50 only	14.55 only	14.60 only
300-330 lbs....	14.85 only	14.80 only	14.50 only	14.55 only	14.60 only
330-360 lbs....	14.85 only	14.80 only	14.50 only	14.55 only	14.60 only

Medium:

160-220 lbs....	14.00-14.85	14.50-14.80	14.00-14.50	14.40-14.55	14.40-14.80
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**SOWS:**

Good and Choice:

270-300 lbs....	14.10 only	14.05 only	13.75 only	13.80 only	13.85 only
300-330 lbs....	14.10 only	14.05 only	13.75 only	13.80 only	13.85 only
330-360 lbs....	14.10 only	14.05 only	13.75 only	13.80 only	13.85 only
360-400 lbs....	14.10 only	14.05 only	13.75 only	13.80 only	13.85 only

Good:

400-450 lbs....	14.10 only	14.05 only	13.75 only	13.80 only	13.85 only
450-550 lbs....	14.10 only	14.05 only	13.75 only	13.80 only	13.85 only

Medium:

250-350 lbs....	12.75-13.75	13.75-14.05	13.50-13.75	13.80 only	13.80-13.85
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**SLAUGHTER CATTLE, VEALERS, AND CALVES:**

STEERS, Choice:

700-900 lbs....	17.25-18.00	16.50-17.75	16.50-17.50	16.50-17.65	17.00-17.75
900-1100 lbs....	17.50-18.00	16.50-17.90	16.75-17.65	16.75-17.65	17.25-17.75
1100-1300 lbs....	17.50-18.00	16.75-17.90	16.75-17.65	17.00-17.65	17.25-17.75
1300-1500 lbs....	17.50-18.00	16.75-17.90	17.00-17.65	17.00-17.65	17.25-17.75

STEERS, Good:

700-900 lbs....	15.00-17.25	14.50-16.50	14.50-16.25	14.75-16.75	14.75-17.25
900-1100 lbs....	15.50-17.25	14.75-16.50	14.75-16.50	15.00-17.00	14.75-17.25
1100-1300 lbs....	15.75-17.50	14.75-16.75	15.00-16.65	15.25-17.00	14.75-17.25
1300-1500 lbs....	16.00-17.50	15.00-16.75	15.00-16.75	15.50-17.00	14.75-17.25

STEERS, Medium:

700-1100 lbs....	12.00-15.50	12.00-14.75	11.25-14.50	12.25-14.50	11.00-14.75
1100-1300 lbs....	12.50-15.75	12.50-15.00	12.50-14.50	12.25-14.75	11.00-14.75

STEERS, Common:

700-1100 lbs....	10.00-12.50	10.00-12.50	10.00-12.00	10.25-12.00	8.75-11.00
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HEIFERS, Choice:

600-800 lbs....	16.75-17.75	16.25-17.50	16.00-17.50	16.00-17.25	16.00-17.75
800-1000 lbs....	17.25-18.00	16.25-17.50	16.25-17.65	16.25-17.65	16.25-17.75

HEIFERS, Good:

600-800 lbs....	14.75-16.75	14.00-16.25	14.50-16.00	14.00-16.00	13.00-16.00
800-1000 lbs....	15.00-17.25	14.00-16.25	14.50-16.00	14.50-16.25	13.00-16.25

HEIFERS, Medium:

500-900 lbs....	11.50-14.75	10.75-14.00	10.50-14.00	10.50-14.00	10.50-14.00
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HEIFERS, Common:

500-900 lbs....	9.50-11.50	9.00-10.75	9.00-10.50	9.25-10.50	8.25-10.50
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COWS, All Weights:

Good .....	13.00-14.50	11.75-13.50	11.75-13.25	12.25-13.50	11.00-13.25
Medium .....	11.00-13.00	10.00-11.75	10.25-11.75	10.50-12.25	9.50-11.00
Cutter & com....	7.50-11.00	7.50-10.00	7.50-10.25	7.75-10.50	7.00-8.50
Canner .....	6.75-7.50	6.00-7.50	6.25-7.50	6.25-7.75	6.00-7.00

BULLS (Yths. Excl.), All Weights:

Beef, good .....	13.50-14.50	12.00-13.00	12.25-13.25	12.25-13.00	12.00-13.50
Sausage, good .....	12.50-13.50	11.00-12.00	11.50-12.25	11.25-12.25	10.50-12.00
Sausage, med. ....	10.50-12.50	10.00-11.00	10.50-11.50	10.25-11.25	9.50-10.50
Sausage, cut. & com....	9.00-10.50	8.00-10.00	8.50-10.50	8.00-10.25	7.25-9.00

VEALERS:

Good & choice...	14.00-15.50	13.00-17.25	12.50-14.50	13.00-14.50	12.50-15.00
Com. & med....	9.00-14.00	9.25-13.00	9.00-12.50	9.50-13.00	8.00-12.50
Cull .....	8.00-9.00	7.00-9.25	7.00-9.00	7.00-9.50	6.00-8.00

CALVES:

Good & choice...	12.00-13.50	12.50-14.75	12.00-14.00	11.50-14.00	11.00-13.00
Com. & med....	9.00-12.00	9.50-12.50	9.00-12.00	9.00-11.50	8.00-11.00
Call .....	8.00-9.00	6.50-9.50	7.00-9.00	7.00-9.00	6.00-8.00

SLAUGHTER LAMBS AND SHEEP:

LAMBS:

Good & choice...	14.25-14.50	13.75-14.50	13.50-14.00	13.75-14.35	13.50-14.00
Med. & good....	12.25-13.75	12.00-13.50	11.75-13.25	12.50-13.50	10.25-12.25
Common .....	10.25-11.50	10.50-11.75	10.00-11.25	10.50-12.25	8.50-10.00

YLG. WETHERS:

Good & choice...	12.25-12.75	.....	.....	11.50-12.25	11.00-12.00
Med. & good....	10.50-11.75	.....	.....	10.25-11.25	9.50-10.75
EWES:					

Good & choice...

Med. & good....

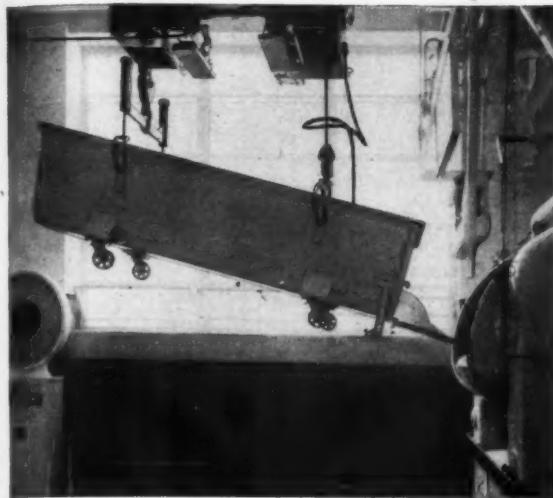
Common & med....

Quotations on woolly stock based on animals of current seasonal market weights and wool growth.

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CATTLE ORDER BUYERS

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## SLAUGHTER REPORTS

Special reports to THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER show the number of livestock slaughtered at 15 centers for the week ended November 10, 1945.

### CATTLE

	Week ended	Prev. week	Cor. week
Chicago	Nov. 10	Nov. 3	1944
Kansas City	29,620	30,885	22,904
Omaha	25,672	25,236	22,288
East St. Louis	15,944	16,507	14,013
St. Joseph	11,037	12,087	11,361
Sioux City	10,391	9,966	9,090
Wichita	6,000	6,271	4,932
Philadelphia	2,462	2,732	2,237
Indianapolis	3,470	3,700	2,064
New York			
Jersey City	13,160	13,418	11,832
Oklahoma City	14,416	16,048	13,312
Cincinnati	6,577	7,804	5,480
Denver	10,208	7,473	6,259
St. Paul	13,942	16,596	16,045
Milwaukee	4,925	5,236	3,832
Total	183,193	187,821	164,231

\*Cattle and calves.

### HOGS

	Chicago	Kansas City	Omaha	East St. Louis	St. Joseph	Sioux City	Wichita	Philadelphia	New York	Jersey City	Oklahoma City	Cincinnati	Denver	St. Paul	Milwaukee	Total
	105,463	33,773	36,897	53,999	20,900	16,845	2,985	10,747	41,030	7,766	13,416	10,208	16,788	19,607	392,855	
																313,695
																529,728
																Includes National Stock Yards, E. St. Louis, Ill., and St. Louis, Mo.

Hogs, good to choice:

180-190 lb.	\$13.50@14.45
180-240 lb.	14.20@14.45
240-330 lb.	14.20@14.45
330-360 lb.	14.20@14.45

Sows:

270-360 lb.	\$13.45@13.75
400-550 lb.	13.45@13.75

Receipts of hogs at Corn Belt markets for the week ended Nov. 15 were as follows:

	This week	Same day last wt.
Nov. 9	47,000	35,900
Nov. 10	37,300	32,700
Nov. 12	36,700	30,900
Nov. 13	18,000	33,300
Nov. 14	51,200	34,100
Nov. 15	40,600	36,000

### NEW YORK LIVESTOCK

Livestock prices at Jersey City, Nov. 13, 1945:

### CATTLE:

Steers, gd. & ch.	\$18.00@18.50
Steers, med. & gd.	16.00@17.50
Cows, com. & med.	9.50@11.00
Cows, can. & cut.	7.25@9.00
Bulls, com. & gd.	8.75@11.00

### CALVES:

Vealers, gd. & ch.	\$18.00@18.00
Vealers, com. to gd.	12.00@16.50

### HOGS:

Gd. & ch.	\$15.30
-----------	---------

### LAMBS:

Lambs, gd. & ch.	\$16.00@16.50
Ewes, med. to gd.	5.50@7.50

Receipts of salable livestock at Jersey City and 41st st., New York market for week ended Nov. 10, 1945:

Cattle	Calves	Hogs	Sheep
Salable	1,511	841	208
Total (incl. directs)	7,619	7,601	23,273
			48,476

Previous week:

Salable	1,179	1,267	149	1,581
Directs	8,899	7,954	17,321	53,493

Including hogs at 31st street.

## RECEIPTS AT CHIEF CENTERS

Receipts at leading markets for the week ended November 10, were reported to be as follows:

### AT 20 MARKETS, WEEK

	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep
Nov. 10	364,000	829,000	242,000
Nov. 3	421,000	290,000	364,000
1944	292,000	488,000	248,000
1945	415,000	775,000	334,000
1942	298,000	521,000	459,000

### AT 11 MARKETS, WEEK ENDED

	Cattle	Hogs
Nov. 10	20,000	20,000
Nov. 3	24,000	24,000
1944	20,000	24,000
1943	22,000	24,000
1942	22,000	24,000

### AT 7 MARKETS, WEEK

	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep
Nov. 10	254,000	252,000	225,000
Nov. 3	284,000	209,000	243,000
1944	200,000	346,000	248,000
1943	285,000	569,000	353,000
1942	195,000	355,000	271,000

## CORN BELT DIRECT TRADING

(Reported by Office of Production & Marketing Administration.)

Des Moines, Ia., Nov. 15.—At the 19 concentration yards and 11 packing plants in Iowa and Minnesota, hog prices were fully steady for the week.

Receipts of hogs at Corn Belt markets for the week ended Nov. 15 were as follows:

	This week	Same day last wt.
Nov. 9	47,000	35,900
Nov. 10	37,300	32,700
Nov. 12	36,700	30,900
Nov. 13	18,000	33,300
Nov. 14	51,200	34,100
Nov. 15	40,600	36,000

## STOCKERS AND FEEDERS

Stocker and feeder shipments received in eight Corn Belt states<sup>1</sup> in October, 1945:

	Cattle and Calves	Oct.	Oct.
		1945	1944
Stockyards	421,703	329,666	329,666
Direct	247,083	165,355	165,355

July-Oct.	1,814,924	1,221,018
Total, Oct.	669,488	522,216
Stockyards	421,703	329,666
Direct	247,083	165,355

Total, Oct.	1,071,661	925,558
	2,457,238	2,179,397

<sup>1</sup>Data in this report are obtained from offices of state veterinarian. Under "Public Stockyards" are included stockers and feeders which were bought at stockyards markets. Under "Directs" are included stockers and feeders coming from other states from points other than public stockyards, some of which are inspected at public stockyards while stopping for food, water and rest.

## PACKERS' PURCHASES

Purchases of livestock by packers at principal centers for the week ending Saturday, November 10, 1945, as reported to THE NATIONAL PROV-  
ISIONER:

### CHICAGO

Armour, 520 hogs and 1,563 ship-  
pers; Swift, 169 hogs and 1,464 ship-  
pers; Wilson, 2,237 hogs; Western,  
12 hogs; Agar, 1,987 hogs; Shippers,  
3,842 hogs; Others, 19,298 hogs.  
Total: 15,300 cattle; 2,960 calves;  
33,500 hogs; 9,045 sheep.

### KANSAS CITY

Cattle Calves Hogs Sheep  
Armour ... 5,249 1,944 1,250 6,574  
Cudahy ... 3,545 2,065 840 5,152

Swift ... 3,705 2,006 1,059 6,000  
Wilson ... 3,748 1,620 982 1,897

Campbell ... 2,409 ... ... ...  
Kornblum ... 1,183 ... ... ...  
Others ... 11,237 66 2,824 5,756

Total ... 31,166 7,641 6,944 27,613

### OMAHA

Cattle Calves Hogs Sheep  
Armour ... 5,253 2,809 4,726  
Cudahy ... 4,443 2,287 6,000

Swift ... 2,958 1,144 3,051

Wilson ... 1,783 1,560 1,398

Independent ... 894

Others ... 4,632

Cattle and calves—Nebraska, 18;  
Eagle, 78; Greater Omaha, 147; Hoff-  
man, 105; Rothchild, 465; Roth, 194;  
South Omaha, 1,449; Merchants, 59;  
Kings, 1,142.

Total: 18,094 cattle and calves;  
13,985 hogs and 15,175 sheep.

### ST. LOUIS

Cattle Calves Hogs Sheep

Armour ... 3,813 2,875 2,956 4,871

Swift ... 4,729 3,396 1,959 5,734

Hunter ... 1,720 50 1,987 679

Krey ... ... 280 ...  
Heil ... ... 820 ...  
Laclede ... ... 1,087 ...  
Sleif ... ... 327 ...  
Others ... 6,182 1,265 1,642 1,810

Shippers ... 9,637 3,123 11,259 2,417

Total ... 25,581 9,649 22,296 14,845

### ST. JOSEPH

Cattle Calves Hogs Sheep

Swift ... 3,006 1,420 5,980 5,734

Armour ... 2,170 1,581 4,902 2,747

Others ... 3,036 1,043 1,839 492

Total ... 8,212 4,044 12,811 8,973  
Not including 1,158 cattle, 473  
calves, 9,000 hogs and 7,854 sheep  
bought direct.

13,985 hogs and 15,175 sheep  
bought direct.

### SIOUX CITY

Cattle Calves Hogs Sheep

Cudahy ... 3,363 179 3,412 5,006

Armour ... 3,663 274 3,812 5,179

Swift ... 2,051 181 2,245 3,013

Others ... 586 ... 33 ...

Shippers ... 7,478 ... 3,521 1,061

Total ... 17,141 584 13,023 12,250

### WICHITA

Cattle Calves Hogs Sheep

Cudahy ... 2,248 1,462 1,889 1,719

Guggenheim ... 1,259 ... ... ...

Dunn ... 136 ... 115 ...

Osterdag ... 182 ... 847 ...

Sunflower ... 73 ... 134 ...

Others ... 4,611 ... 1,157 106

Total ... 8,500 1,462 4,142 1,823

### OKLAHOMA CITY

Cattle Calves Hogs Sheep

Armour ... 4,043 2,717 356 970

Wilson ... 3,461 3,383 329 925

Others ... 483 14 703 ...

Total ... 7,987 6,114 1,388 1,865

Not including 815 cattle, 6,378 hogs

and 2,602 sheep bought direct.

### CINCINNATI

Cattle Calves Hogs Sheep

Gall's ... 1,192 199 5,411 456

Kahn's ... ... 432 ...

Loew's ... 15 3,022 ...

Schlesinger ... 403 20 ...

Schroth ... 102 2,440 ...

National ... 481 ... ... ...

Others ... 2,919 1,001 891 205

Shippers ... 138 157 2,309 2,662

Total ... 5,310 1,380 14,496 8,323

Not including 2,182 cattle and 2,073

hogs bought direct.

### FORT WORTH

Cattle Calves Hogs Sheep

Armour ... 3,293 5,373 36 7,543

Swift ... 2,311 8,361 61 12,087

Blue ...

Bonnet ... 397 22 ... ...

City ... 1,135 81 ... 2 ...

Rosenthal ... 451 95 2 ...

Total ... 7,587 13,932 99 19,647

### DENVER

Cattle Calves Hogs Sheep

Armour ... 1,251 510 2,862 5,734

Swift ... 1,835 1,084 1,029 3,196

Cudahy ... 1,061 323 1,839 3,809

Others ... 3,977 357 999 3,782

Total ... 7,644 2,274 7,129 16,571

### ST. PAUL

Cattle Calves Hogs Sheep

Armour ... 1,115 4,816 7,859 8,096

Cudahy ... 503 542 780 ...

Swift ... 4,842 6,296 11,748 7,888

Others ... 15,394 2,543 ... ...

Total ... 21,856 14,197 19,607 16,764

### TOTAL PACKER PURCHASES

Week ended Prev. week, Cor.

Nov. 10 week, 1944

Cattle ... 174,387 183,941 150,041

Hogs ... 149,010 126,795 262,918

Sheep ... 147,933 141,900 173,535

### CHICAGO LIVESTOCK

Supplies of livestock at the Chicago Union Stock Yards for current and comparative periods.

### RECEIPTS

Cattle Calves Hogs Sheep

Nov. 9 ... 2,712 523 14,590 4,243

Nov. 10 ... 2,376 839 9,202 1,856

Nov. 12 ... 16,294 2,119 11,907 5,504

Nov. 13 ... 8,578 1,521 25,101 5,108

Nov. 14 ... 12,134 937 20,994 6,264

Nov. 15 ... 5,200 800 16,500 5,000

\*Wk. so far ... 42,200 5,377 74,592 23,276

Wk. ago ... 42,222 5,783 69,969 30,569

1944 ... 44,821 6,209 96,045 40,486

1943 ... 45,138 118,458 350 calves, 42,373 hogs and 13,595 sheep direct  
to packers.

### SHIPMENTS

Cattle Calves Hogs Sheep

Nov. 9 ... 2,461 215 1,754 1,218

Nov. 10 ... 319 233 ... 471

Nov. 12 ... 4,635 287 1,399 331

Nov. 13 ... 3,104 434 3,525 397

Nov. 14 ... 6,103 803 3,035 1,267

Nov. 15 ... 3,500 200 1,500 500

Wk. so far ... 17,342 1,724 9,459 2,489

Wk. ago ... 18,507 1,840 7,589 4,533

1944 ... 14,229 2,000 2,157 2,148

1943 ... 18,077 602 2,620 2,620

Reduces fat, bones, carcasses, etc., to uniform fineness. Ground product readily yields fat and moisture content. Reduced cooking time saves steam, power and labor. There's an M & M HOG of the size and type to meet your requirement. Write us.

### CHICAGO HOG PURCHASES

Supplies of hogs purchased by Chicago packers and shippers week ended Thursday, Nov. 15, 1945:

Week ended Prev. week,

Packers' purch. ... 27,381 18,763

Shippers' purch. ... 11,713 6,926

Total ... 39,094 25,689

### NOVEMBER RECEIPTS

1945 1944

Cattle ... 101,758 102,595

Calves ... 15,058 14,906

Hogs ... 200,684 225,259

Sheep ... 82,086 111,453

### NOVEMBER SHIPMENTS

1945 1944

Cattle ... 44,418 35,618

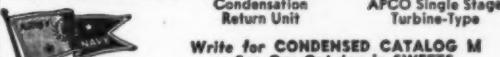
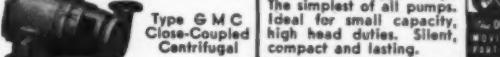
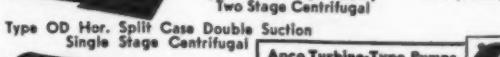
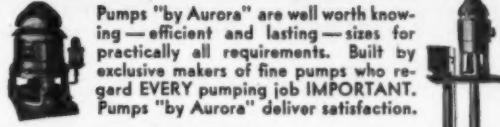
Hogs ... 21,874 9,545

Sheep ... 12,206 6,227

## Mr. Engineer

# Meet PUMPS by Aurora

Pumps "by Aurora" are well worth knowing — efficient and lasting — sizes for practically all requirements. Built by exclusive makers of fine pumps who regard EVERY pumping job IMPORTANT. Pumps "by Aurora" deliver satisfaction.



Write for CONDENSED CATALOG M or See Our Catalog in SWEETS.

DISTRIBUTORS IN PRINCIPAL CITIES



82 Loucks Street, AURORA, ILLINOIS

## COOKING TIME REDUCED 33% BY GRINDING



Reduces fat, bones, carcasses, etc., to uniform fineness. Ground product readily yields fat and moisture content. Reduced cooking time saves steam, power and labor. There's an M & M HOG of the size and type to meet your requirement. Write us.

## MITTS & MERRILL

Builders of Machinery Since 1854

1001-51 S. WATER ST., SAGINAW, MICH.

## THE BEST HAM ALSO SELLS BEST!

### USE NEVERFAIL 3-DAY HAM CURE

These days your customers are willing to pay for the best. Give them hams processed with NEVERFAIL 3-Day Ham Cure . . . for even, eye-catching pink color . . . for fine texture and uniform mildness . . . for that good, old-fashioned, full-bodied ham flavor . . . plus that special aromatic fragrance obtained only by using NEVERFAIL 3-Day Ham Cure. Write us!

## H. J. MAYER & SONS CO.

6819-27 SOUTH ASHLAND AVENUE • CHICAGO 36, ILLINOIS  
Canadian Plant, Windsor, Ontario



## MEAT SUPPLIES AT EASTERN MARKETS

(Reported by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Production & Marketing Administration.)

### WESTERN DRESSED MEATS

		New York	Phila.	Boston
STEERS, carcass	Week ending November 10, 1945	4,083	2,373	802
	Week previous	5,534	1,820	711
	Same week year ago	4,076	1,138	461
COWS, carcass	Week ending November 10, 1945	2,726	2,305	1,560
	Week previous	2,858	2,486	1,517
	Same week year ago	3,426	2,843	1,350
BULLS, carcass	Week ending November 10, 1945	127	11	129
	Week previous	72	28	108
	Same week year ago	511	40	339
VEAL, carcass	Week ending November 10, 1945	10,828	2,762	862
	Week previous	13,093	2,419	789
	Same week year ago	15,506	2,004	1,456
LAMB, carcass	Week ending November 10, 1945	16,800	6,928	10,323
	Week previous	17,141	8,717	8,670
	Same week year ago	23,102	7,961	9,577
MUTTON, carcass	Week ending November 10, 1945	6,006	1,217	1,524
	Week previous	8,689	3,351	2,140
	Same week year ago	5,789	1,082	2,739
PORK CUTS, lbs.	Week ending November 10, 1945	706,219	470,597	127,172
	Week previous	757,253	285,135	35,373
	Same week year ago	1,601,255	622,912	119,181
BEEF CUTS, lbs.	Week ending November 10, 1945	259,040	...	...
	Week previous	229,325	...	...
	Same week year ago	289,007	...	...

### LOCAL SLAUGHTERS

CATTLE, head	Week ending November 10, 1945	13,169	3,470	...
	Week previous	13,418	3,460	...
	Same week year ago	11,907	2,237	...
CALVES, head	Week ending November 10, 1945	8,302	1,658	...
	Week previous	5,046	2,979	...
	Same week year ago	12,079	1,929	...
HOGS, head	Week ending November 10, 1945	41,030	10,747	...
	Week previous	36,904	7,971	...
	Same week year ago	52,868	14,316	...
SHEEP, head	Week ending November 10, 1945	59,313	4,324	...
	Week previous	67,304	4,985	...
	Same week year ago	58,602	2,767	...

Country dressed product at New York totaled 3,744 veal, 90 hogs and 278 lambs. Previous week 3,874 veal, 22 hogs and 895 lambs in addition to that shown above.

### WEEKLY INSPECTED KILL

Inspected slaughter of all livestock at 32 centers during the week ended November 10 was again heavy with hog kill registering a sharp increase. Kill for the week totaled 677,566 head, an increase of almost 100,000 head from a week earlier. The spread compared with a year ago is now less than 200,000 head.

Cattle Calves Hogs Sheep

NORTH ATLANTIC New York, Newark, Jersey City ..... 13,169 5,302 41,000 56,213 Baltimore, Philadelphia ..... 6,187 900 21,000 3,221

NORTH CENTRAL Cincinnati, Cleveland, Indianapolis ..... 13,970 3,410 46,405 49,211 Chicago, Elburn, ..... 32,212 9,136 105,463 10,211 St. Paul-Wisconsin Group\* ..... 29,915 33,000 51,386 20,415 St. Louis Area\* ..... 15,075 15,916 53,999 24,911

SOUTHEAST\* ..... 10,391 1,968 16,845 15,000 Omaha ..... 22,422 3,250 36,897 29,277 Kansas City ..... 29,620 12,380 33,773 24,818 Iowa & So. Minn.\* ..... 16,960 8,962 157,784 49,780

SOUTHEAST\* ..... 11,364 9,650 8,411 8,411

SOUTH CENTRAL WEST\* ..... 35,335 32,195 38,186 51,000

ROCKY MOUNTAIN\* ..... 7,858 2,906 8,746 13,907

PACIFIC\* ..... 21,223 3,682 18,527 43,071

Total ..... 272,411 148,393 677,958 260,721

Total prev. week ..... 271,398 148,032 582,278 275,386

Total last year ..... 237,232 151,617 871,416 421,261

\*Includes St. Paul, S. St. Paul and Newport, Minn., Madison, Milwaukee, Green Bay, Wisc. \*Includes St. Louis National Stockyards, E. St. Louis, Ill. and St. Louis, Mo. \*Includes Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Fort Dodge, Mason City, Marshalltown, Ottumwa, Storm Lake, Waterloo, Iowa, and Albert Lea, Minn. \*Includes Birmingham, Dothan, Montgomery, Ala., Tallahassee, Fla., and Albany, Atlanta, Columbus, Moultrie, Thomasville, Tifton, Ga. \*Includes St. Joseph, Mo., Wichita, Kan., Oklahoma City, Okla., Ft. Worth, Texas. \*Includes Denver, Colo., Ogden, and Salt Lake, Utah. \*Includes Los Angeles, Vernon, San Francisco, San Jose, Sacramento, Vallejo, Calif.

### SOUTHEASTERN RECEIPTS

Receipts of livestock as reported by the Production and Marketing Administration, at eight southern packing plants located at Albany, Columbus, Moultrie, Thomasville, and Tifton, Ga.; Dothan, Ala.; Jacksonville and Tallahassee, Fla.

Cattle Calves Hogs

Week ended Nov. 9 ..... 5,005 3,356 4,706

Last week ..... 4,284 3,220 4,666

Last year ..... 3,173 2,092 12,000

**HUNTER PACKING COMPANY**  
EAST ST. LOUIS, ILLINOIS  
BEEF • VEAL • PORK • LAMB  
HUNTERIZED SMOKED AND CANNED HAM



William G. Joyce  
Boston, Mass.

F. C. Rogers Co.  
Philadelphia, Pa.

A. L. Thomas  
Washington, D.C.

Local and  
Western Shippers  
Pittsburgh, Pa.

### PHILADELPHIA BONELESS BEEF CO.

223 Callowhill Street • Philadelphia 23, Pa.

RECEIVERS OF  
Straight and Mixed Carload Shipments

**BEEF AND PORK**

B.A. EST. 18

**Vogt's** Liberty Bell Brand

Hams — Bacon — Sausages — Lard — Scrapple  
F. G. VOGT & SONS, INC. — PHILADELPHIA, PA.

### Equipment Wanted and for Sale

FOR SALE: One 5 ton Armstrong ammonia compressor, 10 H.P. motor, endless leather belt, used 30 days. All valves and fittings for complete high side. Operating perfectly when dismantled in July. Contact Columbia Packing Co., Snohomish, Washington, for further details and price.

WANTED: Hog dehairing machine; air stuffer; silent cutter; hog raising cleaner. Can use new or used. W-343, THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, 407 S. Dearborn St., Chicago 5, Ill.

WANTED: Two dry rendering cookers or dryers, 5 x 10 to 5 x 12. One large feather dryer. Poultryland, Incorporated, P. O. Box 371, Gainesville, Georgia.

WANTED TO BUY: 54-B Buffalo silent cutter, 350 lb. capacity. Write Box W-344, THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, 407 S. Dearborn St., Chicago 5, Ill.

WANTED: One tripe washer or scalding tank. W-357, THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, 407 S. Dearborn St., Chicago 5, Ill.

### Equipment Wanted and for Sale

FOR SALE: Buffalo stuffer—250 pounds. Curtis 1½ H.P. air compressor. Rockford measuring filler. Practically new. Libby Food Products, 5-26, 47th Avenue, Long Island City, New York.

WANTED: Good used 60- to 75-ton hydraulic cracking press. Hand or electrically operated. Snowmass Fur Co., 234 E. 3rd St., Williamsport, Pa.

### Plants Wanted and for Sale

FOR LEASE OR SALE: Federally inspected Pacific coast plant with established trade. Long term lease preferred. W-362, THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, 407 S. Dearborn St., Chicago 5, Ill.

WANTED: To buy or lease, small packing plant with B.A.I. inspection, for slaughtering hogs and cattle. W-138, THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, 407 S. Dearborn St., Chicago 5, Ill.

### Plants Wanted and for Sale

FOR SALE: Old established, up-to-date wholesale and retail grocery and meat market with completely equipped sausage factory. Ready, sitting. Yearly business about \$250,000. Located in a beautiful section, up-state, 140 miles from New York City. Excellent opportunity for right party. FS-345, THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, 70 Lexington Ave., New York 22, N. Y.

WANTED: Large packing plant. Eastern packer will buy, lease or consider affiliation. Plant must be large, killing all types of stock, located on railroad siding, A. I. inspected. All inquiries kept in strict confidence. Write W-361, THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, 407 S. Dearborn St., Chicago 5, Ill.

FOR SALE: One of the finest provision houses in the New York area for sale with all modern equipment, 80 employees. Owners retire. Paul F. Wuerth, 87-10 Queens Boulevard, Elmhurst, L. I., N. Y. Telephone Havemeyer 9-1850.

# CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

ALSO BOTTOM OF PAGE 40

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING PAYABLE IN ADVANCE. PLEASE REMIT WITH ORDER.

## Position Wanted

Office now in chemical warfare service desires position in meat packing or related industry. Particularly interested in frozen foods. Specialized in chemistry, and has B.S. degree, with subsequent industrial experience in metallurgy. Interested in some permanent future. Excellent character and business references. W-330, THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, 407 S. Dearborn St., Chicago 5, Ill.

GENERAL PLANT SUPERINTENDENT: 15 years' practical experience in all departments and all operations. Thorough knowledge of practical application of job standards. Definitely able to handle all labor relations. Desire permanent connection. W-340, THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, 407 S. Dearborn St., Chicago 5, Ill.

MANAGER-SUPERINTENDENT with 17 years' experience in all phases of the meat packing industry desires connection with independent packer in midwest or west preferably. Capable of organizing all plant departments for efficient and economical operation. W-340, THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, 407 S. Dearborn St., Chicago 5, Ill.

MANAGER-SUPERINTENDENT: 30 years' experience which includes buying, selling and full operations all killing and manufacturing departments. Can handle labor and know costs. Best of references. Now available. W-347, THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, 407 S. Dearborn St., Chicago 5, Ill.

SAUSAGE FOREMAN: 17 years' experience. Can handle all killing and assume full responsibility. More lately superintendent. Go anywhere. Excellent references. W-348, THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, 740 Lexington Ave., New York 22, N. Y.

BEEF SUPT. AND CATTLE BUYER: 18 years' practical and business experience, all operations, including rendering, slaughtering and selling. Efficient and dependable. W-351, THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, 407 S. Dearborn St., Chicago 5, Ill.

SUPERINTENDENT: Age 35, 10 years' practical experience in all departments and operations. Good production man, able to organize and direct. Efficient in cost figuring and analysis. Desire permanent connection. W-352, THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, 407 S. Dearborn St., Chicago 5, Ill.

MANAGER-SUPERINTENDENT: 23 years' experience in sales, livestock buying, production costs, management, handling labor. Age 44. W-359, THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, 407 S. Dearborn St., Chicago 5, Ill.

CHEMIST: Research and production. Nine years' experience in by-products, fats, canning. Know packinghouse operations. Available immediately. W-360, THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, 407 S. Dearborn St., Chicago 5, Ill.

CASING FOREMAN: Prefers job in middle west. 20 years' experience on beef and hog casings. Now employed. W-351, THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, 407 S. Dearborn St., Chicago 5, Ill.

## Help Wanted

### SALES OPPORTUNITY

Manufacturers of curing materials, seasonings, natural and imitation spices, flavoring extracts, etc., has excellent sales openings in up-state New York and New England territories. Liberal arrangement with right persons having contacts in meat packing, sausage manufacturing, confectionery and baking fields. W-352, THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, 740 Lexington Ave., New York 22, N. Y.

PRODUCTION SUPERINTENDENT: Wanted by large mid-west sausage manufacturer. Must know the sausage business and be able to handle help. Give details of past experience, age, and salary expected. W-361, THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, 407 S. Dearborn St., Chicago 5, Ill.

## Help Wanted

### Frozen Precooked Food

Industrial engineer, required by manufacturer to set up costs, controls and standards. Excellent opportunity and salary offered. College graduate, experienced in food industry essential. Send complete resume to be held confidential to W-355, THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, 740 Lexington Ave., New York 22, N. Y.

WANTED: Experienced butcher capable of taking full charge of killing floor of small modern packing plant, slaughtering 50 to 75 head cattle daily. Location midwest. Excellent opportunity and future. Write full details giving experience. W-355, THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, 407 S. Dearborn St., Chicago 5, Ill.

WANTED: Man thoroughly experienced in provisions, canned meats and dry sausage, buying and selling, knowledge of trade in eastern U.S.A. State full experience, age and approximate starting salary. Letters held in confidence. W-354, THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, 740 Lexington Ave., New York 22, N. Y.

SUPERINTENDENT or SUPERVISOR wanted for a beef division in a modern up to date eastern meat packing plant. One who knows all operations. Must be familiar with B.A.I. inspection and regulations. Position available now. Give full details of past experience, age, references and salary requirements. W-341, THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, 407 S. Dearborn St., Chicago 5, Ill.

CHEMIST wanted by a large eastern meat packer, with training and experience in food technology and analysis. Ability to carry on research and product development work. Excellent opportunity. State age, experience, training and salary requirements. W-342, THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, 407 S. Dearborn St., Chicago 5, Ill.

CASING FOREMAN: Middle west company has several attractive openings for all-around men with practical experience on hog casings. Give age, salary expected and previous employment record. W-355, THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, 407 S. Dearborn St., Chicago 5, Ill.

NATURAL CASING SALESMAN: Wanted for Illinois, Wisconsin, Indiana, and Ohio. Ability and initiative will count more than experience. Reply confidential. Our employees know of this ad. W-355, THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, 407 S. Dearborn St., Chicago 5, Ill.

FOREMAN wanted, experienced in beef and hog killing and cutting operations. Real opportunity for a capable man. Plant located in middle east. Give full details of activities in packing industry, also salary expected. W-358, THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, 407 S. Dearborn St., Chicago 5, Ill.

PRACTICAL SUPERINTENDENT wanted. Must have knowledge of beef, pork and sausage operations, also supervision of mechanical maintenance. Excellent opportunity. Give full details, age, education and past activities. W-359, THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, 407 S. Dearborn St., Chicago 5, Ill.

BUTCHER WANTED: For small packing plant. Experienced in all operations. Also casing man. Good pay. Fairmount Provision Co., Alliance, Ohio.

SAUSAGE FOREMAN: Good foreman wanted. Must be wide awake and aggressive. W-358, THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, 407 S. Dearborn St., Chicago 5, Ill.

SAUSAGE MAKER and all around man wanted for retail butcher shop. State age and experience. Write Frank Kirschner, 10 Main St., Haverhill, Mass.

## Miscellaneous

New livestock yards company wants contact with processors wanting regular supply of hogs, cattle and sheep. Address W-360, THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, 407 S. Dearborn St., Chicago 5, Ill.

Undisplayed; set solid. Minimum 20 words \$3.00, additional words 15¢ each. "Position wanted," special rate: minimum 20 words \$2.00, additional words 10¢ each. Count address or less number as four words. Headline 75¢ extra. Listing advertisements 75¢ per line. Displayed: \$7.50 per inch. 10% discount for 3 or more insertions.

## Miscellaneous

### PACKERS—ATTENTION!

We are buyers of  
Boneless beef and pork  
Beef and calf hearts, etc.  
Either fresh or frozen.  
Please quote us.

Chas. Hollenbach, Inc. 2653 Ogden Ave.,  
Chicago 8, Illinois

### Canned Meat Manufacturers

Well established New York brokerage concern doing volume business, whose specialty is canned meats, solicits inquiry from manufacturers desirous of establishing his product on New York market. Inquiries from any manufacturer who, to date, has been packing exclusively for the U. S. government and has no domestic trade established, especially welcomed. W-359, THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, 740 Lexington Ave., New York 22, N. Y.

### Wanted: Canned Meats

We are in the market for a car or more of CANNED SLICED BACON and other canned meat products. Write or wire your offerings.  
MARTIN PACKING COMPANY  
127 Belmont Ave. Newark 8, New Jersey

### Green Hog Gut Runners

Wanted in any quantity for processing. Will pay best market prices for spot shipments or contracts. Bobbin Casting Co., 941 W. 37th St., Chicago 9, Ill.

WANTED: Second-hand entrail and peck washer and washer. C. W. Swingle, Box 947, Lincoln, Neb.

### Equipment for Sale

#### MEAT PACKERS—ATTENTION

FOR SALE: 1-Anderson #1 expeller, 15 H.P. A.C. motor; 1-Meekin crackling expeller; 2-4x8 and 4x9 lard rolls; 1-Brech 1000 lb. meat mixer; 1-4x12" mechanical cooker; 1-#41 meat grinder; 1-#27 Buffalo silent cutter; 1-Brech 200 lb. sausage stuffer; 1-Creasy #35 and 1-Victor #2 ice breaker. Send us your inquiries. WHAT HAVE YOU FOR SALE? Consolidated Products Co., Inc., 14-19 Park Row, New York City 7, N. Y.

### Used Equipment For Sale

1—Oil and waste 4' x 7' dry cooker, 7½ H.P.  
1—Hydraulic Mfg. Co. 100 ton press.  
Both machines in good condition and can be seen in operation.

Chas. Abrams  
Walnut 6685  
68 N. 2nd Street  
Philadelphia 6, Pa.

FOR SALE: Allbright-Nell combination washer and washer, 8 ft. cylinder, in good working condition. Pulley driven. Smith Equipment Co., 45 West 34th St., New York 1, N. Y.

# Meat and Gravy

## Subsidies and Prices

(Continued from page 4.)

Commenting on the inflationary process, the economists say: "The slight pull toward higher prices from the consumer demand side is inconsequential as compared with the powerful push that operates from the cost side."

The major inflationary danger at the present time, according to the Brookings report, lies in the possibility of rapid wage advances.

"Without effective control over wage costs," say Moulton and Schlotterbeck, "all that the OPA can hope to accomplish is to retard price advances by delays in granting price relief or by applying 'the squeeze' somewhere along the line."

The meat packing industry is all too familiar with OPA "delays in granting price relief" and the application of "the squeeze." Packers certainly cannot look forward with happiness to any price level maintenance policy in which they will have to endure more of the same.



A new high price for a five-months old calf—\$12,250—was paid recently at a sale of registered Hereford livestock held on the Baca Grant ranch near Crestone, Col. Forest Bassford, editor, *Denver Record-Stockman*, said the price paid for the calf, Baca Duke V, was a new record for an animal of that age.



## Out of the Past . . .

[Based on information from the files of THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER]

This week's column is designed primarily to test the memories of industry veterans by harkening back to the days of 1910—35 years ago—when THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER recorded such news items as: "L. H. Heymann of Morris & Co., Chicago, made another visit to New York this week . . . Bubbly Creek was in the limelight at Monday night's meeting of the city council. It developed that the Union Stock Yards Company saves \$120,000 per year by using the water from the creek. A few years ago you couldn't cut that water in the middle of July with an axe . . . Patrick Cudahy is a bull on provisions and his opinion is worthy of consideration . . . James S. Agar and Oscar Mayer took an elegant fall out of *Collier's Weekly* the other day anent an article blaming the meat men for high prices, using a whole page in the *Chicago Examiner* . . . Jim Cahill, Rappal Bros. & Co. head hog manipulator, sold a load of 234-lb. hogs at 10c on Monday last . . . Richard Oake slipped on the back porch of his home and broke a leg . . . Vice president G. F. Sulzberger of the Schwarzchild & Sulzberger Co. has returned from a vacation trip to Florida . . . The Chicago Board of Trade is to be equipped shortly with a wireless apparatus . . . P. J. Brennan, president of the Independent Packing Co., contributed \$200 to the firemen's pension fund . . . Alonzo Newton Benn, one of Chicago's most popular packinghouse executives, is to be married to Miss Harriett Waterbury in June." These were some of the events that made news back in 1910. Remember . . . ?

# ADVERTISERS

in this issue of THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

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